DIVERSIFIED FARMING PAYS

¶ D. J. Meador, agricultural agent for the L. & N., recently was discussing the trend which his territory of South Alabama is showing toward a diversified farming program which promises to bring to the farmers more ready cash than they ever saw before.

Dr. Meador lives in Greenville, but most of the things which he discussed were happening in other counties of his territory. Last week, he met with a group of Lowndes county farmers to make plans for the shipment there of a carload of Western ewes. He said that one man who lives in Butler, who owns a good sized place just over the Lowndes line, was one of the interested men, and that he was beginning his flock with a hundred sheep. M. R. Norman, of Fort Deposit, last year had splendid success with a small flock on his Atmore farm. This flock of 50 ewes dropped 49 lambs. The lambs were run on an oat field, taken off this in March to go on white Dutch clover, and 28 of the lambs were sold May 23rd for $384.44, Mr. Norman retaining 21 ewe lambs, which were as good as those he sold. A conservative estimate of the total income from this flock in one year, counting the value of 5½ pounds of wool from each mature sheep, brings the total to better than $800. When it is considered that a Western ewe, laid down here, costs around $12.00, it is readily seen, says Dr. Meador, how profitable this crop can be.

He pointed out that the worm problem had been solved and that the dog-loss can and will be controlled when the owners want it to be. He also stated that it is wise to start a new producing area with a number of farmers interested, in the same community, as this will mean a greater volume of lambs and the common interest will help each farmer.

While he was discussing Lowndes county, he mentioned that the farmers there were very interested in turkeys this year, and had obtained better than 1500 poults, with a goal of at least ten thousand for next year. This county formerly raised many turkeys, but of late years, the crop has been small because many quit during the depression. It is coming back strong this year, and Dr. Meador pointed out that Geneva county also is going in heavily for turkey raising. One Negro farmer there last year cleared well above $2.00 per bird on a flock of several hundred, and said that he had more ready money than he had ever seen before in his life.

Being a graduate veterinarian, Dr. Meador's chief interest has always been toward the production of cattle, both the milk and the beef types, and he has watched the growth of this industry in Alabama and the other Southern states with interest and enthusiasm. He believes that Butler county will, in the near future, take a definite turn toward the production of milk over much of its area, with some increase of the present beef herds, and forecasts an agriculture that will be a tremendously satisfactory one for this county, with more small farmers producing milk than the county has ever seen. And he said that this would literally change the whole landscape of the county, pointing out that every section he had ever seen where milk and cattle were produced, the homes and barns were all good and painted, the people prosperous and the very face of the land showing that prosperity, as it is reflected in well-tended fields, good pastures and painted, tight fences.

70-Pound Pick Of Cotton Wins 1945 Contest

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Alabama
10-26-45

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Oct. 26—(AP)—Title as the nation's 1945 cotton-picking champion rested today with Bill Adams, a 26-year-old Leachville, Ark., farmer, who yesterday led a field of 154 entrants in the national competition here.

The $1,000 prize which Adams says will be used in the purchase of a tractor was awarded the Mississippi county entrant on judging of quantity, quality and condition of the rows after picking. Adams' record was 70 pounds picked in one hour and 35 minutes contest time.

The 1944 champion, Virge Mote, of Black Oak, Ark., was among a list of competitors awarded $25 prizes.

Mrs. Vaile Wilson, of Oxley, Ark., was the first champion to be named in the new women's division. She received a $250 prize for picking 60 pounds of cotton.

The number of entries was considerably smaller than in past years because of postponement of the event from Oct. 5 when rain interfered.

Amounts of cotton picked by the winners also was smaller due to the late season and the short crop.

Irby Ledbetter, of Blytheville, was awarded a $250 prize as second place winner in the general competition and the $100 third prize was won by Bill Dixon, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Finishing second in the women's division to qualify for a $100 prize was Louise Bryant, Negro, of Blytheville. Mrs. W. O. Webb, of Etowah, Ark., took third place and $50.

Prizes awarded in the general competition totaled $2,000 and in the women's division $500.

An added feature of the event was a separate picking contest staged by 40 veterans from Kennedy General Hospital at Memphis who arrived too late to see the main show.

First prize winner was Pvt. W. T. Simmons, of Clarksdale, Miss. Second prize went to S-Sgt. Robert Fly, of Franklin, Tenn., and third prize to S-Sgt. Bill Scruby, of Chilicothe, Mo.

1945

Farm Family of the Year- Mississippi

Northeast Mississippi District Names Farm Family Of Year

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

TUPELO, Miss., Jan. 18.—Dabner Philpot, FSA Farm Ownership borrower of the Plantersville community, has been named winner over 3000 other borrowers in the Northeast Mississippi District, to earn for his family the title of "Farm Family of the Year."

Chosen from the 35 Farm Ownership borrowers considered by the committee of FSA Supervisors in this county, the Philpots entered the statewide farm family contest with representatives from four other districts. 1-19-45

Many Points Considered

In selecting the Philpots as the family which made the most outstanding progress under the Farm Ownership program during 1944, Lee County supervisors considered farm management, including diversification, soil conservation, food and feed production records, pasture improvement, and tenure improvement and good home management practices which include "live at home," keeping the house clean and attractive, cleanliness and beautification.

Other factors considered were maintenance of buildings, gain in net worth, wise use of income, progress made with FSA help, participation in community activities, children kept in school, and handicaps overcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Philpot were visited by both regional and state supervisors. They are lifelong residents of Lee County, moving to Plantersville in 1939 and borrowed money under the FSA program to buy a 67-acre farm and build a home. The home and all outbuildings, including a modern barn, were completed during the first year of the participation in the program. 1-19-45

Works Against Debt

Since the first year he has made substantial payments on his debt and believes with two succeeding years he will be able to pay off his debt.

Since 1939 they have added livestock, farm machinery and household equipment in a substantial degree.

The Philpots have two children. Evelyn, the elder, has been employed for about two years as a secretary at the Gulf Ordnance Plant in Prairie, and their son, Edgar, not yet 16, is taking boot training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. 1-19-45

Negro Farmer Commended

Richard McBride, negro Farm Ownership borrower, who lives near Saltillo, was named Lee County's negro farmer of the year, and was second place winner in the negro contest for this district. The McBrides have been in the program for four years. He received a small loan for farm operation under the Rural Rehabili-

Mississippi Farmer Pays Off Mortgage In 6 Years

Philadelphia Tribune
Phila. Pa.

JACKSON, Miss.—Hard work good management, and thrift, enabled Walter Sorrell, Negro farmer and father of seven children, of Prentiss county, to pay for his 80-acre farm in six years to become the model Negro borrower of the Farm Security Administration in Mississippi. 4-7-45

Dallas C. Vandevere, state FSA director, announced today that Sorrell's outstanding progress had won for his family the title of "Negro farm family of the year," for the state in a contest conduced by FSA officials. Records of several thousand Negro borrowers were studied by the judging committees.

Sorrell paid no attention to the advice of some who told him that he never would be permitted to own his farm. He and his wife, Georgia, have won the admiration of white and colored citizens alike in their achievement. Since getting their FSA loan their net worth has increased ten times. Their debts are all paid, and they own a full set of farming equipment work-stock, cattle, hogs, and chickens. Their home is well furnished. A smokehouse is stocked with an abundance of home-cured meat and the pantry holds more than 600 quarts of canned food.

Negro Farmers To Be Taught Soil Building

The Atlanta Constitution
At Canta, Georgia
10-2-45

At a meeting of nine soil conservation district directors, called at Milledgeville on Tuesday, September 25, a concerted program for stimulating soil conservation among Negro farmers was planned. The nine districts—Piedmont, Oconee, Briar Creek, Little River, Broad River, Central Georgia, Upper Ocmulgee, Middle Western Ocmulgee and Towaliga — comprising 57 counties, stretching from the South Carolina line across the state of Georgia, represent counties largely populated by Negro farmers.

The plan calls for each district to set up a soil prize contest within the district. At the close of the district soil contests, the winners will go to the state-wide contest, which will be held at Log Cabin Center, Hancock county, in August, 1946, at which time all of the district winners will compete for state prizes. The farmers having the most outstanding records in seven soil-building practices will be awarded prizes.

William Murphey, chairman of the board of directors of the Citizens & Southern National Bank, Savannah, has donated $100 for the Negro farmer who wins the first state prize. The Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, Inc., has given $25 to each of the nine districts for district prizes. The association has also made available several hundred dollars for state prizes. It is expected that approximately $2,000 will be available for local and state prize awards. Certificates of merit will be awarded small prize winners in addition to the cash awards.

This is the first united effort to dramatize the good effects of soil improvement to Negro farmers. It is expected that special soil conservationists will be designed to carry the message of soil building to Negro farmers in the whole area, of diversified farming which will include all of the modern farm practices. The Georgia State College, Savannah, in co-operation with the State and Regional Soil Conservation forces and the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, is sponsoring these soil conservation education contests as a special postwar program to improve opportunities for Negroes on the farms of Georgia and the southeast.

Scientific Research Shows Farmers Can Double Income

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By L. O. BRACKEEN

AUBURN, ALA., March 24.—Experimental results show that Alabama farmers can double their income and tremendously improve living standards in both rural and urban areas by applying the latest scientific facts on their farms and in their farm homes. 3-25-45

These facts were brought forcefully to the attention of county agents, State extension service and experiment station workers in visits to four substations of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station at Crossville, Belle Mina, Marion Junction and Headland during the past 30 days.

Highlights Of Findings

Highlights of some of the research findings observed at the Sand Mountain Experiment Station, Crossville, follow:

Operation of a 96-acre farm near the station reveals that the average Sand Mountain farmer can materially increase his income with some form of livestock. From a combined production of market hogs and cotton, a total net cash balance of $8,575 was obtained in six years of operations.

Average marketings of the two principal crops in the 1938-43 period amount to 21 bales of cotton and a little over 15,000 pounds of finished hogs per year. The average cash income was about double that of Alabama farms of the same size for the same years.

Plant Cotton Late

Other results reported by R. C. Christopher, superintendent, Sand Mountain substation included: 3-25-45

1. Cotton is being planted on the mountain a little late for maximum yields. Over a three-year period, cotton planted April 16 produced about 400 pounds more seed cotton per acre per year than that planted 2 and 4 weeks later.

2. Yields of cotton and corn were about doubled by the use of crotalaria in a rotation experiment in which only the cotton was fertilized with 600 pounds per acre of 0-8-4.

3. Yields from unfertilized corn following peanuts fertilized with 600 pounds per acre of 0-10-4 and hogged off have doubled in the last four years, from 13 to 26 bushels.

4. Results from five years of controlled grazing indicate that considerably more grazing may be obtained from alfalfa than from white clover. On all established alfalfa stands at the substation, the use of boron in three years' tests increased yields as much as 1,300 pounds per acre per year and has prevented leaf "yellows."

Cheap House For Poultry

5. An annual yield of four to five tons of hay per acre may be produced with oats and vetch followed by Otootan soybeans.

6. Results from a three-year poultry housing experiment give every indication that economical egg production may be obtained with a very cheap house that serves as a shelter and windbreak. 3-25-45

Combined net returns from operations of a 70-acre experimental dairy unit at the Tennessee Valley Substation near Bell Mina averaged about $58 per acre per year from the sale of process milk, and of surplus grain and hay.

Results of these operations show that, by establishment of a cropping system that provides pasture, grazing crops, and hay the year around, Tennessee Valley dairy farmers can produce milk cheaply enough to sell at a profit even in period of low prices. The cropping system includes 20 acres of permanent pasture, 20 acres of small grain, 20 acres of crimson clover and rye grass mixture, and 10 acres of alfalfa. Surpluses of grain and hay produced by this system are marketed. 3-25-45

Other Results Listed

Some of the other results reported by Fred Stewart, superintendent, Tennessee Valley substation were:

1. Some of the red rust proof varieties of oats, such as Nortex have produced 30 bushels more per acre than did low-yielding varieties in tests at the substation. The high-yielding varieties produced 30 per cent more feed per acre than did corn on similar soil.

2. Paymaster outyielded all other varieties of corn, including hybrids, in variety tests. Over a period of years, the high-yielding yellow corns in these tests have been hybrids, such as Funk's 717.

3. Results obtained by this substation show that grain sorghum has a very definite place in the cropping systems followed by many Tennessee Valley farmers. Dwarf varieties planted after winter legumes that have been harvested for seed have produced more grain per acre than like areas planted to corn. High-yielding varieties in tests and adapted to combining are the dwarf types such as Early Hegari, Martin's Combine, Caprock, and Plainsman. 3-25-45

Beef Cow Feeding

At the Black Belt substation near Marion Junction, it has been found that feeding according to physical condition appears to be a more economical system for wintering brood beef cows than the common method of feeding all cows alike irrespective of their condition, reported K. G. Baker, superintendent.

The Substation's herd of brood cows was divided into three groups on Dec. 1, 1944, and were wintered on standing frosted Johnson grass, Johnson grass hay, and a supplement of cottonseed meal for a 96-day period. The group of cows suckling calves was wintered at a cottonseed meal cost of $6.95 per cow, the lot of dry fat cows for $1.08 per animal, and the group of springers and thin cows at $6.40 per head. This shows that cows with calves should be wintered in a separate lot from dry fat cows, because nursing cows require more feed.

Records and observations of weighed cattle on experimental pastures since 1931 indicate that either 1,200 pounds per acre of superphosphate once every three years, or 400 pounds applied annually is the most economic rate in the Black Belt. 3-25-45

Thirteen years' results from experimental work with pastures show that when phosphate is applied a potash deficiency develops, the shortage occurring more rapidly where large amounts of phosphates are applied per acre. Present indications from these experiments are that where 400 pounds per acre of superphosphate are applied annually, 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash should be used. If the 1,200-pound-per-acre rate is used at three-year intervals, 150 to 300 pounds of muriate should be applied. 3-25-45

Wiregrass Area Experiments

Experiments at the Wiregrass substation, Headland, indicate that blue lupines may be the key to soil building in this area, reported J. P. Wilson, superintendent.

Discussion revealed that blue lupines work almost perfectly after peanuts; and the peanut is the biggest soil depleting crop produced in the Wiregrass.

In comparing blue lupines with other winter legumes, Mr. Wilson said that it produces more abundantly, its production is earlier, it's a prolific seeder, it requires less mineral fertilizer, and livestock are not liable to damage it except in walking over it.

Negro Farmers Buying Machinery Thru Cooperative

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6—Because their small farms do not warrant the purchase of tractors and other heavy farm machinery on an individual basis, colored farmers in one county reWho operate small acreages are buying their equipment cooperatively, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from State Extension Service directors. 12.7.45

In North Carolina, for example, colored farmers in on county recently purchased nine new threshers, four hay balers, and two tractors on a cooperative basis. In Georgia, colored farmers are buying peanut pickers cooperatively, in Mississippi and Arkansas, colored farmers are buying tractors and mechanical cotton choppers on a cooperative basis.

It is pointed out that cooperative purchasing of mechanical cotton pickers, when mass production of these machines gets fully underway, may be the means by which many colored farmers can survive the mechanization of cotton growing. 12-7-45

Cotton Industry Is Facing Many Problems In New Era

Montgomery Advertiser

By HENRY LESESNE

ATLANTA—(AP)—The mechanization of cotton culture, with its vast economic implications, no longer is idle talk. Also.

Recently, in just about every state in the Cotton Belt, there have been demonstrations of mechanical cotton pickers, which can gather as much cotton in an hour as a good field hand can pick in a 60-hour week. The machines aren't plentiful and won't be for some time; but the cotton men everywhere are talking of mechanization as inevitable.

In North Carolina, a cotton manufacturing company recently bought a picker and will charge farmers $1.25 a hundred pounds for gathering their crops. Those same farmers now are paying seasonal workers $2.25 to $3.00 a hundred. 12-25-45

And mechanical cotton pickers aren't all. There are mechanical choppers and flamers for burning weeds and grass in the cotton patches—the back-breaking work of cotton culture.

These machines already are being used successfully on some farms. Their efficiency undoubtedly will be improved.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson estimated recently that perhaps 3,000,000 workers won't be needed in a mechanized agriculture five or ten years hence. He says that the south must find off-the-farm work for its workers.

Farms To Be Larger

All authorities agree that southern farms will become larger and fewer. There will be fewer farmers, share croppers and hired help to divide the farm income, which can be much larger in a mechanized agriculture.

Says Secretary Anderson:

"A higher farm productivity, a larger variety of products, will call for more manufacturing and sales of farm equipment and machinery, and more processing industries, more transportation and more service industries."

Such a potential expansion in southern industry, he says, won't have to steal its markets from other areas: They are right in the south, if the south can develop its industries as it would like to.

"Practically all the food and feed the South can produce is needed right on the farms and in the Southern states," says the secretary. His words are in line with the thoughts of other economic planners for the South—who see the close inter-dependence of industry, agriculture and business in the still dominantly agricultural region.

Cotton Yield Rises

Cotton acreage in the South has been greatly reduced in recent years, but the yield has shot up 100 pounds per acre in the last decade. A still more profitable production is the aim.

The U. S. Extension Service, fostering a promotional campaign, has held many conferences of extension workers in the cotton belt to map out such a program.

Instead of haphazard planting, a committee of extension directors is urging growers to plant cotton only on land suited to it and to consider the amount of land needed for other crops.

It also has urged rotation of crops, use of labor-saving methods and the best local seed variety, utilization of better insect control methods, picking and ginning of cotton to get a high grade, and marketing for better grade and staple value.

Along with all this, cotton is facing a new rivalry from other products: Rayon, nylon, spun glass, paper and the like.

Rayon filament—produced in the United States in an amount equivalent to 1,700,000 bales of cotton—is cheaper than many better quality cotton yards.

Around the corner, researchers report, are synthetic fabrics that do not require spinning or weaving but are made by extrusion in sheets. 12-25-45

Speed Cotton Research

Yet research—to a large extent for the first time—is under way. There is a race between research in cotton and research in fabrics.

The National Cotton Council recently established a $2,000,000 fund for cotton research and scarcely a week passes that some new use for cotton is not reported.

The uses of cotton couldn't be listed in a solid page of newspaper type. It is estimated that 11,000 different items made from cotton were manufactured for military use in World War II. New uses include the building of low cost farm houses with an outside layer of treated cotton duck; insulation in homes. A flame-proof, rot-resistant cotton has been developed.

The cotton industry has been through many a crisis. The price of cotton dropped from 45 cents a pound to 12 cents in 1920. There was the coming of the boll weevil. There was the six-cent level of cotton in the middle of the depression.

Seek Lower Costs

Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council, says that cotton must seek lower productive costs, but sees no actual menace to the industry now or in the future. 12-25-45

Conceding that research in synthetics has been notable, he contends that there is not one synthetic which can replace cotton satisfactorily in most of its uses. And there doesn't seem to be, he adds, any all-purpose competitor on the scientific horizon.

There has been much talk recently of ramie, a plant which is claimed to have the strongest known vegetable fiber. Some hundreds of acres are under cultivation in several sections of the country. Some economists see ramie as a rival for cotton, but the cotton industry isn't alarmed.

There have, its spokesmen point out, always been these death knells of the cotton industry—but cotton is still on top, isn't it?

5-1945 General Improvement of

Negroes' Future Is On Farms, Says Devoted Leader Of Race

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. 2-15-45

By WALTER L. DURHAM

A quarter century of service to negro farmers of Shelby County—a period marked by amazing progress for his race—has convinced R. H. Brown, negro extension agent, agriculture offers negroes their greatest opportunity for economic development and social advancement. 2-15-45

"It has been my observation that any negro family willing to work can dig a good living from the soil," Brown said. "The warm earth of the South yields its best under the negro's fondling and diligent touch. The South—Southern agriculture—offers the negro his greatest opportunity for advancement."

Beginning 26th Year

Brown, who was inspired to devote his life to teaching farmers of his race better methods of farming by the example of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, noted negro scientist and educator, is beginning his 26th year as an extension worker in Shelby County.

He was appointed assistant county agent in negro work Dec. 18, 1919, and began work at the Woodstock Training School Jan. 1, 1920, when W. M. Landess was extension agent here.

Firmly convinced that the future of agriculture depends upon the training of boys and girls now on farms, Brown has devoted much of his time to establishing 4-H clubs in the county. The first year he came here he enrolled 200 boys in club work. The movement has shown steady growth, and during the past 25 years more than 45,000 negro youths have participated in 4-H Club projects. Last year 2250 were registered for club work. 2-18-46

Live-At-Home Leader

Brown has been a leader in The Commercial Appeal's Live-At-Home Competition since its inception, and twice has won the Enrolment Trophy for obtaining the largest number of entries in the three-state area covered by the program. He has also produced at least one state winner in the contest each year, and most years he has had two money winners.

Believing that home and farm ownership makes for better citizenship, Brown has encouraged hundreds of farmers to become landowners. Back in 1923 he held a meeting in the Williams Chapel community in which the desirability of landownership was discussed. At the meeting 10 tenant farmers agreed to purchase and pay for 100 acres of land within 10 years. When Brown checked their records in 1933, he found eight of the men had purchased and paid for farms ranging from 50 to 143 acres. 2-18-46

Many other negro tenant families also have become landowners under Brown's guidance. Negroes now own considerable acreage in the Woodstock, Locke, Williams' Chapel and Ramsey communities.

While he has been preaching soil conservation, crop diversification and better farm and home management to his people, Brown has laid greatest stress on the Live-At-Home program.

Work Brings Results

A result of his work was shown last Fall when negro homemakers of the county canned some 67,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables in four community canning centers. This does not include the thousands of cans put up in homes over the county.

Brown was born in Hot Spring County, Ark., and left home to obtain an education when he was nine. He received his grade and high school education at Texarkana and was graduated from Fisk University at Nashville. He received his agricultural training at the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial Normal at Nashville, and has done postgraduate work at Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark., and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Brown served as president of the Tennessee Negro County Agents' Association eight years and is now its treasurer. In 1937 he was a delegate to the National Cotton Conference at Tuskegee Institute, and in 1940 he represented the state at a meeing of negro agricultural leaders in Washington.

New Farm Policies

New Republic - N.Y., N.Y. 4-16-45

TEN MILLION BALES of cotton now stuffing Southern warehouses provide obvious evidence that sometime soon a major shift in national farm policy will have to take place. This issue, not yet a topic on the floors of Congress but already a lively subject in agricultural circles, has been fanned by the widespread circulation of a land-grant-college committee report in which nineteen agricultural-college professors and executives come out for a downward revision of postwar farm-price guarantees and for a postwar agricultural policy free from directing price-propping. Soon after the report was made public, Secretary Wickard, before the Pace Committee, followed up with a "Reconversion Program for the Cotton South" that is basically similar and equally revolutionary in its implications.

In the early days of the New Deal, a parity price index was established as a general guide for the crop-restriction programs; but as increased yields offset the attempts to reduce farm output, direct price-jacking measures like crop loans and purchases were used to force prices toward the parity goals. The capstone to these devices was given in the so-called Steagall amendments of 1941 and 1942 which guarantee the prices of nearly all farm products at 90 percent of parity (92½ percent for cotton) for a period up to three years after the end of hostilities. If present price supports are adhered to after the war, swamping surpluses of some commodities are bound to occur. Near-parity prices are now an especially strong incentive for expanding production because advances in efficiency have materially lowered costs of production since 1910-14, which is the base period for calculating most parity prices. Furthermore, farm production has reached record levels during the war in spite of shortages in fertilizer, machinery and labor. The postwar danger is not that there will be abundance, but that the abundance will not be geared to consumption needs. In the case of wheat, for example, Secretary Wickard has said it was widely known before the war "that the rising level of supply eventually would bring a day when the dam would burst," and the "reprieve brought by the war will not last indefinitely." In the case of cotton, even wartime demands have not prevented surpluses from mounting. 4-16-45

It is also becoming apparent that price-fixing is making it ever more difficult to achieve a real solution. Not only do overextended price guarantees encourage production in areas that ought to be guided to better alternatives, but they also cut markets out from under producers by reducing domestic consumption and foreign-market outlets and by stimulating the substitution of synthetic products. The net result of course is that the unwanted surpluses will pile up in the government's lap. These consequences become even more chaotic and even less defensible when the government is restricted, as it has been, as to the price at which it can release its holdings into consumption channels and is barred from shifting farm production to new lines.

What are the alternatives? Only a preliminary sketch has so far been given, but the general lines of approach seem to be as hopeful as they are courageous. The new policies under consideration have three main threads. First is the expansion of outlets for farm products which means full employment, nutrition programs for low-income families and two-way participation in world trade. Second is equality of opportunity for farm people. This involves primarily federal aids for the improvement of rural educational facilities; it also includes social security for farm people, health programs and medical care, rural electrification and other programs to raise rural living standards and to assure farm children equal opportunity with the rest of the population. Third, the new policy must provide for positive inducements to fundamental readjustments in agriculture: more water, larger farm units, better tenure conditions, new conservation practices in some areas; less agriculture, rural industrialization in others.

As Secretary Wickard said about his proposal for the cotton South. "The situation is too grave for any easy solution"; the new suggestions will require a tremendous undertaking, but they offer "the best possibility for a permanent self-sustaining farm population in the South." It is not too much to expect that a workable procedure mapped out for cotton land may set a new pattern for national agricultural programs. One advantage we can see in this prospect is that it may help to alleviate the growing farm-labor cleavage which becomes abnormally accentuated when the farm objectives are specified prices for every farm product. As long as the halls of Congress become the rostrum for debating higher wage rates v. higher farm prices, the possibilities of national unity seem remote. If attention can instead be centered on working conditions, security and living levels both on the farm and in the factory, we may more easily achieve agreement on how to attain an economy of balanced abundance.

New Cotton Picking Machine Can Do The Work Of 80 Pickers

The Informer
Huston, Texas
9-29-45

TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN — (ANP) — Russia's new imporved cotton picking machine can do the work of 80 cotton pickers. This ultra-modern agricultural machine is being assembled at Chirchik agricultural machinery factory.

The new machine, which was constructed by a group of engineers of the Tashkent branch of the all-union agricultural machinery building industry, gathers ripe cotton from the boll with spindles horizontally while encircling its own axis. A demonstration machine gave excellent results. One of these machines will replace 80 **cotton pickers. The displaced workers** will not be made idle. They will **be absorbed by other jobs.**

A large group of American Negroes, most of them from leading American Negro universities and specialists in agriculture, worked some years ago in Uzbekistan to help improve agriculture, especially cotton culture in the central Asiatic base of Russia's cotton growing areas.

Cotton Picker Aids Manpower Problem

The Birmingham News
BY RAYMOND MOLEY

THE CLAIMS OF THE FIRST MANUFACTURER to place a mechanical cotton picker on the market are conservative. Seventy-five machines is the limit of production for the current year. Next year will be about the same. Birmingham, Alabama

The machine will thus enter cotton production gradually.

Those who are producing this machine are frank to say it would have taken a good deal of courage to offer the machine for sale before the war. Like the reaper of 1831, it suggests the displacement of great numbers of workers. Prejudice against such machinery has always flared up and, it may be added, has always quieted down when all the consequences were appraised. 10-28-45

Henry Wallace says mechanical cotton pickers will ultimately displace 2,000,000 workers. The manufacturers say not over 50 workers are displaced by each machine. Considering the number of machines now in prospect in the next few years, the loss of jobs will not be serious. And the manufacture, distribution and operation of the machines will make a very considerable number of well-paid and vastly more desirable jobs.

* * *

BUT IN ADDITION to these more immediate compensating factors, the war and very recent mechanical progress have set in motion forces which more than make up for temporary job losses. If, for example, the machine reduces the cost of production a few cents a pound, the competitive problem of the small farmer will be met by the increasing diversification of crops on the smaller farms. This will be especially true of the farms of the Southeastern states, whose years of cotton-growing had already taken their toll of the soil.

The war, moreover, swept countless thousands of Negroes and whites from the plantations to cities in all sections of the country. Most of those thousands are not likely to go back. They will find something, anything, to save them from the cotton field where harvesting this crop is as primitive a form of toil as any in the world.

SOME PEOPLE who call themselves socially-minded are already worrying their heads about where these Negroes will go after war industry is over. But it doesn't do any good for paternalistic people to try to decide where or how former cotton pickers will work. They will ultimately be absorbed in states far distant from their prewar homes. And that, in the long run, will be best for them and for the nation as a whole. The manpower gap they have left in cotton raising will ultimately be filled by the machine.

The fact that cotton, in areas where the new picker is practicable, can be produced at lower cost has its implications in the world market. American producers will have less to fear from new production in other parts of the world. But there must also be taken into account the introduction into the market of important alternatives to cotton. Rayon, pulp, wool and other fibers are future factors to be considered.

* * *

BUT THE COTTON PICKER, like the reaper of a century ago, is only one factor in a general mechanical revolution on the farms. The multiplicity of new machines produced by many manufacturers is destined to have economic, social and political consequences of great importance. The trend is to smaller, cheaper machines with manifold uses. This will have the economic effect of supporting more small, home-owned farms. The introduction of new crops in Southern states, already under way, will not only provide a livelihood for those displaced by a shrinking cotton market, but bring more uniformity and unity into the nation as a whole. 10-28-45

The problems of government will change with the problems of cotton. This commodity has always had vast political significance. Its cultivation brought about the introduction of a racial situation and sectional differences. In recent years, the disastrous declines in price have brought forth subsidies and more subsidies. No industry can long be supported by such artificial means. Machinery not only in cotton fields, but in crops hitherto limited to the North and West will build security and prosperity which will lessen the problem of subsidies. And this, in the long run, is what is wanted not only by those who pay taxes, but by those who receive subsidies.

THE UPPER SOUTH

New York Times
N.Y., N.Y. 12-2-45

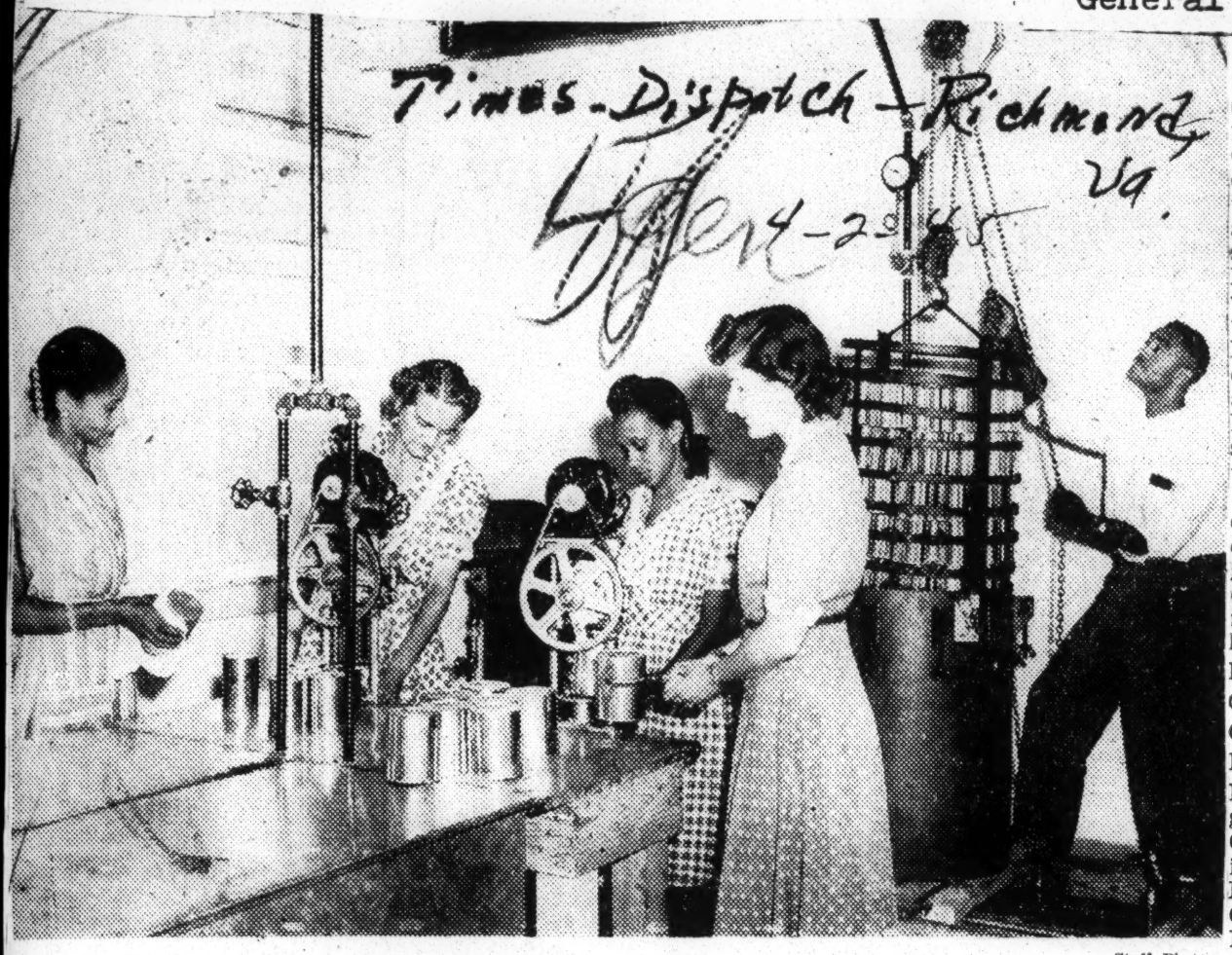
Tests of Mechanical Cotton Picker Pose New Problems

BY VIRGINIUS DABNEY

RICHMOND, Dec. 1—The recent mechanical cotton picker demonstration in York County, S. C., attracted a large gathering from both North and South Carolina, and has led to much speculation concerning the inevitably powerful impact of this machine on the South's cotton economy, once it gets into large-scale production.

The major problem is what will happen to the thousands of pickers who will be displaced by the machines. At the York County demonstration the device picked 800 pounds of seed cotton in thirty-six minutes, or as much as four expert hand pickers could turn out in an entire day. 12-2-45

Another problem is how cotton farmers are going to afford a machine which may cost around $5,000 with the tractor which pulls it. However, it seems to be accepted that large-scale planters will have the machines, and that less affluent ones will band together in buying one, or that communities will obtain them and rent them to farmers.



Times-Dispatch - Richmond, Va. 4-2-45

—Staff Photo.

Virginia Preparing for 1945 Canning Season

Henrico Patrons Operate One of 177 State Units

Richmond Times Va. 4-2-45

147 Canning Centers in State Process 5,542,346 Cans of Food During 1945 Season

Thousands of small town and farm families in nearly 200 Virginia communities are making plans today to participate in the 1945 canning season under the food production war training program which last season provided 147 canning centers in the State, where 21,316 families processed 5,542,346 No. 2 cans of fruits, vegetables and meats, resulting in a better balanced diet without the expenditure of millions of red and blue ration points.

At least 30 new centers will be established this summer to supplement the 147 operated last year, part of which were opened for the first time in 1942-43 when the production and conservation of foods for farm families under the FPWTP was inaugurated by the Virginia division of vocational education, Department of Agricultural Education. 4-2-45

For the first time in the annals of Virginia public school training program, grandmother and the bobby-sox brigade attended the same classes and enjoyed their work together. More than 73 per cent of last year's participants in the community canning programs indicated that they want to continue the program after the duration. Over 26 per cent said they would continue to can foods at home after point rationing is discontinued and the war ends. A large percentage of these learned to process fruits, vegetables and meats for home consumption for the first time, a spot sampling study conducted in 10 canning centers of the State revealed.

The age range of those attending the training classes preceding the actual processing of foods at the community canneries last season were between 17 and 72 years old, with the median of 44½ years, representing schooling from the first grade through graduate studies. The median in school grades completed was nine and one-half grades, the spot sampling disclosed. Only a negligible per cent of adults in the group have ever enrolled in an adult part-time or evening class before the inauguration of this training program.

"The response to this program is a challenge to the schools to develop an adult program which meets a specific need of the people in a given community," Dowell J. Howard, supervisor of agricultural education in charge of the State canning program, observed in pointing out that adults will attend classes when they are convinced the training offers a direct contribution to their welfare.

Inaugurated two years ago on a national scale to help conserve and produce food on farms in order to have more available for release for military and Lend-Lease needs, the cost of the program has been borne by the Federal, local and State units. The Federal government pays for the operational costs while the State and local school units bear the administrative expenses. It has been estimated that the operation of one of the 122 large community canneries last year for an eight-month period cost about $700, while the 50 smaller canneries were operated for about $300.

Process Totals

Of the total 5,542,346 No. 2 cans processed last season, 1,675,822 were fruits, 2,643,141 vegetables and 1,223,383 meats. 4-2-45

Local school boards generally furnished the plants where equipment was set up. About 340 teachers of agriculture and home economics regularly employed in these canning communities rendered their services as a matter of performing their assigned duties. In addition five agricultural and five home economics district supervisors, Mr. Howard, Miss Martha Creighton, State supervisor of home economics education; R. E. Bass, assistant to Mr. Howard, and seven teacher trainers from agricultural departments at VPI and the Virginia State College at Petersburg, help with the supervision and administration of the program. 4-2-45

Nearly a third of the community canneries are located in the agricultural counties of Southside Virginia. Eleven new centers will be established in this area this Summer, including Lunenburg, South Hill, Boone Mill, Buchanan, Blue Ridge, Marshall District, Pamplin, Callands, Renan, Callaway and Cumberland. Others to be established this season are Lebanon and Rural Retreat in Southwest Virginia; Spotsylvania, Vanna, King George, Stafford and Covington in the central region; Manassas, Manassas-Occoquan, Middlebrook, Criglersville and Critchville in Northern Virginia, and at Botetourt, Thomas Hunter Mathews and Lawrenceville in the eastern area.

5-1945 Georgia , Improvement of

New Pecan Is Propagated

Atlanta Constitution 2-7-45 Ga.

TIFTON, Ga., Feb. 6.—Otis Woodard, horticulturist of the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, reported today to the state board of regents that a new pecan named Farley leads in tests conducted by the station. It was introduced into the experiment station trial grounds in 1929 and as early as 1936 attracted attention as a promising variety. Farley compares favorably with the best varieties and for the number of years in test it has the best performance record of any pecan yet planted Woodard said. "It also is a nut of excellent quality, highly resistant to scab, and although records are not available to determine its behavior over a long period of years, it apparently possesses enough superior characteristics to make it the best commercial variety yet tested." 2-7-45

In comparison with 29 other varieties it continues to show superior characteristics and apparently should be liberally used in future pecan plantings, the horticulturist said.

The tree is of semiupright growth, is vigorous, moderately prolific, produces annual crops, comes into bearing early, matures its crop mid to late season, and is highly resistant to scab. The nuts are of medium size, round, well filled, kernel plump, attractive, high in oil, and of excellent quality. The shell is thin, brittle and easy to crack. As a result, it appears to be one of the best cracking varietties, yielding a high per cent of unbroken halves. 2-7-45

At the present time there are two established commerciacl plantings of Farleys—one at Thomasville, and the other in Mississippi—and in both instances the owners are highly pleased with the comparative income of Farley with other established varieties, Woodard said

Educator Lauds Log Cabin Program

LOG CABIN, Ga., July 5.—(AP). Miss Mabel Carney, an authority on rural economics, described the Log Cabin Rural Community Center for Negroes as "unique and outstanding" in a talk to summer school teachers here last light.

Miss Carney, former professor of rural education at Columbia University Teachers College, New York City, is traveling over the South in her work for an Illinois farm magazine.

"No where in the United States have the people of any community, colored or white, developed a program more meaningful to American democracy than can be found right here in this typical rural area in the heart of Georgia," she said.

She is scheduled to speak in Savannah Thursday night.

ANSWERS SOUTH GEORGIA ORDER

New Peanut Harvester Digs, Shakes and Piles Up Vines

The Atlanta Constitution By BILL BORING, Constitution Staff Writer. Atlanta, Georgia 9-24-45

TIFTON, Ga., Sept. 22.—Ever since man first planted peanuts in these broad flatlands, men of the peanut dynasty have dreamed of a machine which in one operation would dig, shake and pile the peanut vines.

Today, there is reality in their dreaming, for down near Scooterville two such machines, the first ever to come to Georgia, are roaring, double or nothing, down the broad acres, harvesting peanuts like none has ever seen them harvested before. Around the clock, daylight and by moonlight, they're working — turning them goobers up, shaking them free of dirt and stacking them in neat, well-ventilated piles.

Until this machine came along, peanuts first had to be dug and then by sheer human strength shaken free of dirt, toughest job in agriculture. A side delivery rake, drawn by tractor, rolled the vines into rows where field hands, following in its wake, would shake the vines free of dirt, then pitchfork them to stacks for curing.

TANGLED VINES

The side delivery rake does only a passable job. Its chief trouble is that it leaves the vines knotted and tangled, making it difficult for stackers to shake them and, because of a lack of proper ventilation, encouraging nut deterioration. The new machine leaves the nutted vine in neat, well ventilated piles.

The new machine not only plows, shakes and piles the peanuts in one operation, but it does two rows at a time, not one. And it means a saving in the farmer's machinery investment. The new machine, with the tractor which draws it, is the entire harvesting unit, whereas under the conventional method the farmer needed two tractors and a side delivery rake. And whereas the new machine requires only one driver, the conventional method required two.

It knocks still another peanut handicap for a row. The side delivery rake method tears off a lot of peanuts from the vine and these loose peanuts are a total loss to the farmer. The new machine practically eliminates peanut loss.

Just what this new machine's potential worth is, however, cannot be accounted for in manpower hours saved, in efficiency of since man first planted peanuts in peanut dynasty have dreamed of a would dig, shake and pile the peanut operation and in mechanical conservation. It's one of those things like the cotton gin, as revolutionary in peanuts as the mechanical cotton picker is in cotton.

Wherever you go in this land where peanuts have dethroned cotton as king, the men who know peanuts will tell you that the industry's shortcoming heretofore has been the lack of a machine that will shake dirt from the vines, the lack of a threefold harvesting machine. Untold research has gone into the development of such a machine and some have been marketed. But none, until now, had received the farmers' approval.

Timing is what previous machines have lacked, timing that in a split second will dig, shake and pile the peanut vine, then move on to the next plant. Previous machines have skipped plants, but this new one, the farmers here say, does a clean job.

PERFECTED AT AUBURN

The machine was perfected in the laboratories of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn, Ala. The two machines in Tift county are adaptations from the Auburn model. Lawrence Pearman, Tift county peanut grower and inventor of the Tift machines, went to Auburn to study the machine there. He built his machines after his studies in Auburn. He is now working on an improved model.

H. D. Dodson, another Tift grower, purchased Pearman's second machine. Dodson says that his machine cost him about $450 and he believes that, if produced in mass, such a machine could be marketed for $350. Pearman, however, is not building the machine commercially. He is a practical farmer, interested in doing what he can to benefit agriculture.

Peanut farmers, buyers and processors from this entire area, now that the wonders of the machine have been noised about, are flocking for demonstration. Dodson says that everyone who has seen it operate has marveled at its performance. 9-24-45

Dr. George H. King, director of the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, describes the machine as "the nearest foolproof thing" he has seen in the peanut field.

"SIMPLEST HARVESTER"

"Pointing out that the biggest problem in peanut harvesting thus far has been the lack of a three purpose machine of this type, Dr. King says: "This is the most practical and simple peanut harvester now in operation."

Luther Turner, prominent Tifton peanut buyer and processor, described the machine as "just what the doctor ordered" for the peanut industry. "I have never seen any machine in the peanut field more efficient or more economical," he declares.

In a 12-hour day, this machine has demonstrated that it can turn up enough peanuts to keep 50 stackers busy.

Listen to one of the stackers talk —Logan Pitts, Negro, who says "I've been in goobers ever since they came in way back yonder in 1918."

LABOR'S VIEW

"Nawsuh, boss, I'll tell you the truth. I never seen the like in all r y born days! If that machine don't do it, nothin' can do it!"

Logan says he has "just whipped myself down wrestling with those vines the way that side-delivery'd leave 'em" and now all he has to do is just come along and "fork 'em to the stack."

Josephine Pitts says "we women get along all right now with this new machine."

And mechanically-minded German prisoners of war, helping to harvest Georgia's peanut crop, say, "Old machine no good; new machine, good!"

The shaking unit, tractor-drawn, is empowered by a power take-off. It has two series of one-pronged pitchforks which move in an up-and-down fashion to harvest and shake the peanuts.

NEW PEANUT-SHAKING MACHINE—From left to right, Luther Turner, Tifton peanut buyer and processor; Lawrence Pearman, Tift county peanut grower and inventor of this new peanut harvesting machine, and Dr. George H. King, director of the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station, study the harvesting mechanism of the new peanut-shaking machine. The mechanism is drawn by tractor, operated by a power take-off and has two series of two-pronged forks operating in an up-and-down motion.

9-24-45

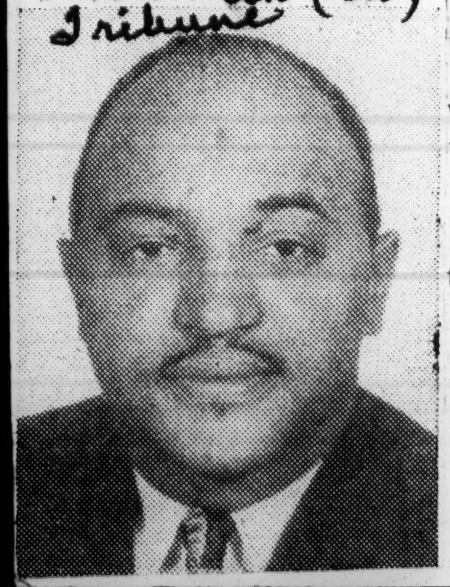
REVOLUTION IN THE PEANUT FIELD—For the first time a machine that simultaneously performs all of the harvesting operations—digging, shaking and piling—comes to the peanut field. A perfection of Lawrence Pearman, Tift county grower, who studed models at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, is seen here harvesting the peanuts of H. C. Dodson, another Tift county peanut planter.

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Georgia

9-24-45

McLean Sets Up Soil Conservation Farm

Savannah (Ga.) Tribune



9-27-45

Theodore P. McLean, farm planning conservation technician, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil conservation Service, Bibb county, Macon, and with district headquarters in Perry, Ga., has been working with the Bibb county farmers in erosion control practices for approximately three years.

Since becoming connected with the soil conservation service in Bibb county, he has successfully completed the establishments of a wide selection of soil conservation practices on one of the Bibb county farms so as to make this farm qualified as a model or demonstration farm in soil conservation practices.

Leading agricultural officials, educators, agricultural workers and leading farmers from various parts of the nation have visited, studied and observed this farm and have spoken of it as the last word in practices set up to prevent erosion, or the land from washing away. There are a number of outstanding farmers who are on the alert in the county establishing such practices to save their soil and keeping it from becoming gullied, choded and the top soil from washing away thereby keeping it in an excellent economic state of production.

Good soil management, in the sense of maintaining fertility and productivity, depends upon a number of relatively simple practices. Broadly, five hings are of first importance: 1, suitable tillage; 2, maintaining the supply of organic matter, prinicpally by the use of proper rotations and cover crops, including legumes; 3, providing an adequete supply of phosphorus, and 4, using mechanical measures to control erosion where rotations and cover cropping are not sufficient.

There are ten Negro soil conservationists throughout the United States working with individuals, farmers in groups, and other existing agricultural agencies to aid the farmer in every way possible and practical to not only keep his farm land from washing away into the rivers, lakes, streams and in non-productive areas, but to systematically and scientifically aid him in the planning or establishment of such crops that will furnish feed for livestock and at the same time build and keep his soil to the correct proportion economically.

9-27-46

Mr. McLean says. "Show me any community of progressive farmers who have sared for their soil. On the other hand, show me a community with poor soil and I will show you a community with poor or run down churches, schools, lodges and one prevailing in illiteracy."

5-1945 mprovement

Last Step in Mechanical Cotton Production

AFRO-AMERICAN 1-6-45
Baltimore, Md.

#5

Cotton, planted and sprayed by machinery, shown being harvested by a new mechanical cotton picker on a plantation near Clarksdale, Miss. The machine strips the cotton bolls from the plants and draws them into a container by means of a vacuum. Not harmed, the cotton fibre can be spun into stronger threads than hand-picked cotton at a cost of $4 per bale. This is the first time that commercial cotton, a vital war commodity, has been produced entirely by machine.

WFA Appoints 11 Farm Counselors

AFRO-AMERICAN
3-3-45 Balt, Md.

The War Food Administration's Office of Lbor has appointed eleven recreation counselors, through a grant of funds under the Lanham Act, to serve the farm labor supply centers in Florida where 10,000 Jamaican, Bahamian, and American workers are cultivating and harvesting food crops.

Orientated through a week's special training course at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., the counselors have been assigned to labor supply centers and are developing a recreation program for the farm workers nd their families. 3-3-45

Counselors Appointed

The counselors and the centers where they are stationed are:

William Merryweather, Ft. Pierce and Vero Beach; Barrington Dunbar, Everglades and Pahokee; Stanleigh Murrell, Okeechobee's Permanent and Mobile; centers; James Forchion, Pahokee and Canal Point, Thomas Flanhagan, Deerfield and Dania; 3-3-45

Charles Whittaker, Palmetto and Sarasta; J. Herbert King, Zellwood and Sanford; Miss Lauretta C. Whitehead, Gotha; Mrs. Ella W. Griffin, Goulds; Viggs Wallace and Frank Veney, Camp Murphy, Hobe Sound, Fla., a repatriation center for West Indies workers who are ready to return home.

AWARDS IN FARM CONTESTS MADE

Times Picayune

Negroes Rewards in Better Living Events

Scotlandville, La., Feb. 22.—
Awards to 37 Negro winners in the 1944 better living contest sponsored by The Times-Picayune and New Orleans Association of Commerce in co-operation with the Louisiana State university agriculture extension service were presented in ceremonies at Southern university here today.

The 23 regional winners were chosen from among 37 parish winners as "the farm families making the best records in following a constructive program of diversified farming soil conservation and farm and home improvement." New Orleans - La.

First, second and third cash prize were awarded in tenant and landowner classes from four state regions. All parish winners received certificate awards The four regional first prize winners in the third annual better living contest were. 2-23-45

Northeast district, landowner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nash, East Carroll parish, tenant, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Britton, Ouachita parish. Northwest district, land owners. Mr. and Mrs. Sebrum Mallard. Natchitoches parish, tenant, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Adams, Caddo parish. Southwest district, landowners, tenant, T.H. Jefferson, Washington parish, tenant Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer, East Baton Rouge parish. Southwest district, landowners, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Chachere, Jr., St. Landry parish, tenant, Ado Davis, Safayette parish.

Elton Goudreau, chairman of the farm contest committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, who made the awards said: "Louisiana farmers are now prospering, and should turn this better living in to financial stability and improvement of farms and stock as security against less favorable times." 2-23-45

Miss Ellen Lenoir, state home demonstration agent of the agricultural extension service, congratulated winners and said the two groups of people living together in Louisiana must learn to prosper together, and that responsibility or better living rests both with the people and their leader

Others partcipating in the event were B.B. Jones, agricultural secretary, New Orleans Association of Commerce; C. W. Price, Jr., of the extension service, Dr. F. G. Clark, president of Southern university, and T. J Jordan, state agent in Negro work.

The better living awards were made in conjunction with a three day conbination agents' meeting, short course in farm practices and second annual calf and poultry show concluded today at Southern university.

5-1945

$517 In Cash Prizes Awarded Winners In Cotton Picking

Memphis World
10-24-45
Tenn.

GREENWOOD, Miss. — The Mississippi Statewide Cotton Picking Contest was held on the L. W Wade plantation near here Friday with over 50 Negro contestants entered.

State prizes totaled $517, and $225 was paid to winners in Leflore County.

10-26-45

Henry Green of Wildwood Plantation won top honors in the county and was second in the state to receive a total of $135 in prize money.

Placed second in the state and first in the county Johnnie Johnson of Browning, [illegible] $100. with Jessie Thomas of Wildwood placing third in the state and sixth in the county.

Top winner in the Women's Division was Aprilla Hunt of L. W. Wade Plzngzgion, winning $50 prize money, and in the children division, Troy Smith, Wildwood, placed first $25.

Other winners were Humphreys Sharkey, Coahoma, Yazoo and Washington counties.

Judges in the contest were: J. M. McIntyre, J. E. Terry and J. S. McBee.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS AND OBSERVER
Cir. D. 84,653—S. 85,587
JUL 9-1945

WAKE NEGRO FARMERS USE CO-OP MACHINERY

Negro farmers of the Friendship and Holly Springs sections of Wake County have pooled their resources to purchase farm machinery cooperatively for better farming practices. The equipment includes a tractor and attachments necessary to carry on better farming. C. N. McCullers and Ernest Booker of the Friendship and Holly Springs communities, respectively, are co-sponsors of the farm machinery co-op.

The co-op is an agreement with 19 community farmers and aggregating more than 381 acres of farm land to be serviced by the way of tilling and discing. Other attachments such as a mowing machine, wood-saw and combine are to become a part of the outfit. Aside from members of the co-op, community and non-community farmers will be serviced by the sponsoring group.

According to W. C. Davenport, agricultural agent of the State College Extension Service, these farmers are experiencing their first co-op venture and at a time when there is a great need because of the farm labor shortage. The machinery is busy at work and serving the needs of the respective communities. With the gradual release and locating of major farm equipment, other farm groups will benefit from such community service through co-op channels.

RALEIGH, N. C.
TIMES
Cir. D. 15,596
JUL 16 1945

Negroes Stress Corn Production And Curb Market

Negro farmers and farm women in North Carolina are concentrating their efforts during the summer months on hybrid corn production curb market sales of farm produce cooperation with other rural citizens in solving the labor shortage, and improving their living standards through home improvement projects, according to reports from Negro farm and home agents to the State College Agricultural Service here.

D. J. Knight, Negro county agent in Halifax County, reported that total sales of farm products on the Scotland Neck curb market last month amounted to $579.93. Meats, poultry, and vegetables were responsible for the largest portion of the sales, Knight said. Butter, eggs, fruits, berries, and corn meal also netted a considerable amount of the supplemental income.

The sturdy growth and vigor of hybrid corn and the ability of the hybrid strains to withstand extended periods of drought are impressing Negro farmers in Halifax County, said Knight who predicted that additional farmers will plant hybrid seed next year in an attempt to boost their corn production.

M. C. Burt, Negro county agent in Orange County, said that several farmers in that area have planted larger acreages of soybeans and lespedeza for hay crops and are pleased with the results obtained He said that a marked increase in hay production will be noted this fall as a result of the use of improved farm practices.

Negro boys and girls are working hard on their 4-H club projects in Edgecombe County, according to S. T. Lloyd, assistant Negro county agent. Most of the projects, Lloyd stated, are designed for food production.

WHITE-NEGRO LEADERS MEET

Savannah Tribune

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—White and Negro rural leaders opened a 10-day conference here last Monday at Tyrroll County Training school.

7-19-45

The conference, called the Fellowship of Southern Church men workshop, is directed by Nathan Pitts, professor of sociology at the North Carolina college for Negroes, Durham. Dr. Henry Carpenter, white, of the Federal Council of Churches, was guest speaker.

S. P. Dean, an outstanding community leader, is principal of Tyrrell County Training school. He has sponsored cooperative farms, a credit union, community health association, a cooperative store and is backing a cooperative post-war housing project.

Other community leaders of both races will study his cooperative program during the 10-day confab.

NEGRO FARMERS SET RECORD IN EDGECOMBE

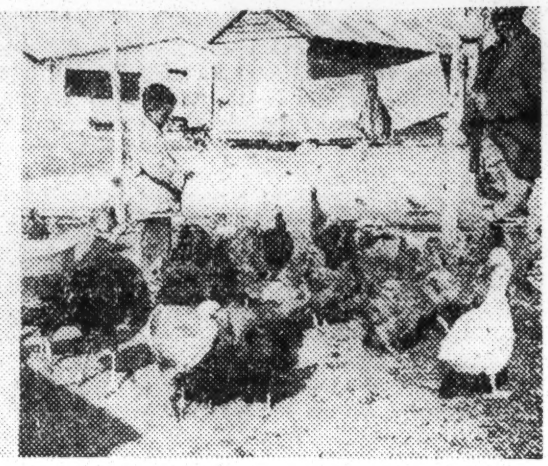
Despite the serious labor shortage, Negro farm families of Edgecombe County during the past month sold the largest single month's volume of farm produce in the county's history, according to a report from F. D. Wharton, Negro county agent, to the State College Extension Service here.

Total sales during the month amounted to $1,441.08, and the 20 families who marketed the products spent 106 hours at the curb market in Tarboro.

Sales, according ao Wharton, were made as follows: Vegetables, $285.30; poultry, $716.29; eggs, $102.33; butter, $145.40; meats, $68.71; corn meal, $4.63; flowers, $3.25; fruits and berries, $92.44; and mescellaneous products, $22.73.

R. L. Hannon, Negro agent in Person County, reported that interest is increasing in curb market work in Person and that the farmers there are constructing a building for the sale of farm crops.

Hannon also reported that he, along with five Negro farmers in Person, visited the Oxford Tobacco Experiment Station recently to study various methods of curing, the fertilization of tobacco, and varieties being grown at the station.



Jim Chisholm, paid-out owner of one of the model family type farms in the South, and members of his family. With him are his wife, Maggie, his daughter, Lizzie, and Tommy, seven year old adopted son. His annual gross income now is about $2,5000 a year. His annual gross income before enrollment in the FSA program was $500 a year.

There is plenty of poultry on the Jim Chisholm farm in Chester County, South Carolina, and egg sales last year totalled $312.00. Jim, however, is one of the few farmers who have had success in raising turkeys and his income from turkey sales runs from $150.000 to $175.00 a year. He also has some geese and guineas "to make a lot of noise."

Paid-Out Owner of 86-Acre "Dream Farm" Started Out Six Years Ago on $322 Farm Securities Loan

Philadelphia Tribune 6-23-45 Ph. 2, P. 2

CHESTER, S. C.—Jim Chisholm, six years ago, arranged to rent a 86-acre farm and agreed to pay 800 pounds of lint cotton as rent but he was hard pressed for operating funds. Chisholm called at the office of the Chester County Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration where he applied for and received a loan.

Today he is the paid-out owner of the farm he rented in 1939 and his place is known and recognized by agricultural leaders as one of the model family type farms in the State. Soil conservation experts call it a "dream farm" and diversification is practiced with a thoroughness found upon few, if any, farms.

Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm spend much time each year just showing sightseers about the place. Among other things they see the following:

A neat white house of typical FSA construction, on a landscaped knoll, with shrubbery around it and the yard. There is a white arbor over the gateway and two white lawn swings in the yard. There is no trash or litter cluttering up the place.

Has Modern Kitchen

Inside one sees new furniture with attractive homemade coverings over the beds and chairs. The kitchen has built-in cabinets, and ice refrigerator and a wood range with water heater. On the walls are three certificates for better farm living signed by the Governor of South Carolina and the director of the Extension Service, which were awarded to the family for three consecutive years. To win the certificate a family must produce more than 75 per cent of everything used for farm living. Also there are framed certificates awarded by the Farm Security Administration for outstanding accomplishments in producing food for war needs.

Back of the house are seven buildings. There is a storage building with concert floor and lined with shelves on which are stored 800 quarts of meats, fruits and vegetables of all kinds. Mrs. Chisholm sells off some of her canned goods each year to make room for a fresh supply. 6-23-45

Next is the smokehouse, filled with cured hams, shoulders and side meat suspended from the rafters. It also has a concrete floor. Chisholm sells on an average of seven No. 1 hogs a year and $60 worth of meat. A dairy house is equipped with a pump and modern milk-cooling equipment. It is kept spotless and meets all requirements of the county health service and the Borden Milk Company, which collects milk daily. Income from milk sales averages $100 a month.

Other buildings include a main barn and two large storage barns. The main barn houses three mules and 35 Guernsey cows and heifers. There are 20 cows and 16 are milked through the summer. Chisholm also has 15 heifers and a thoroughbred bull. To one side is a compost pen and the barn and cattle shelter are cleaned regularly. The garage is empty and will remain that way Chisholm explained, until he gets enough money to buy a good car which probably will be after the war.

The storage barns which he built himself are used to store grain, feed and fertilizer, plow tools, a mower, rake and other equipment.

A chicken yard near the main barn is equipped with a shelter feeding and watering place. There were 75 hens, 12 turkeys, 10 guineas and three geese in the chicken yard early in 1945. The family sold $312 worth of eggs in 1944 and $175 worth of turkeys.

Gross farm income in 1944 was in excess of $2,500. He sold ten bales of cotton, but exchanged his cotton seed for cow feed. He made 100 bushels of corn and 50 tons of hay. Crop sales brought him $1,400 and the remainder was from milk, livestock, pultry and egg sales.

Chisholm, who is 49, has lived in Chester County for the past 30 years. He began farming in 1917. He always rented prior to 1939 and the most he ever made in any one year was $240 in 1936. He moved seven times. In 1928 he lost everything except his household goods, through foreclosure. He picked cotton and saved enough money to buy a plug mule for $50, and did off farm work to buy feed for the mule. 6-23-45

When he applied to the Farm Security Administration for a rehabilitation loan, his net worth was about $1,900 which included the value of his household goods, seed, feed and food on hand.

His first rehabilitation loan was for $322. He received rehabilitation loans each year through 1942, and met the required payment each year. Chisholm's application to purchase the farm under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act was approved by the county FSA committee in the fall of 1939. The total cost with initial buildings and improvements was $2,880 although the farm without the improvements was valued at only $900.

Although Chisholm had a maximum period of 40 years to repay the farm ownership loan at 3 per cent interest, he made a final payment in the fall of 1944. Today his net worth is estimated at $7,575.

The big difference between "farming as he once practiced it, Chisholm said, was in "living at home and having year-round income." He used to plant only cotton and corn, but after enrolling in the FSA program he 'put in' wheat and oats and feed.

They have a daughter, Elizabeth, 23, and a adopted nine-year-old son to help them. After the war ends "maybe we can get an REA line through here and have some electricity and a telephone," Chisholm said.

6-23-45

Colored Judge

10. Smart-alects aren't rare, be-

5-1945

Texas

Bishop College Is Co-Owner of Sabine Farms Project

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The United States Government, through the F. S. A., has conveyed to Bishop College and the Sabine Farms Educational Society, Inc., a rural Community Center, 15 miles South of Marshall on the Carthage Highway, according to President Joseph J. Rhoads.

The Center occupies approximately 20 miles and includes 10 mtjor buildings, water, light and sewerage system, living accommodations and equipment.

Purpose

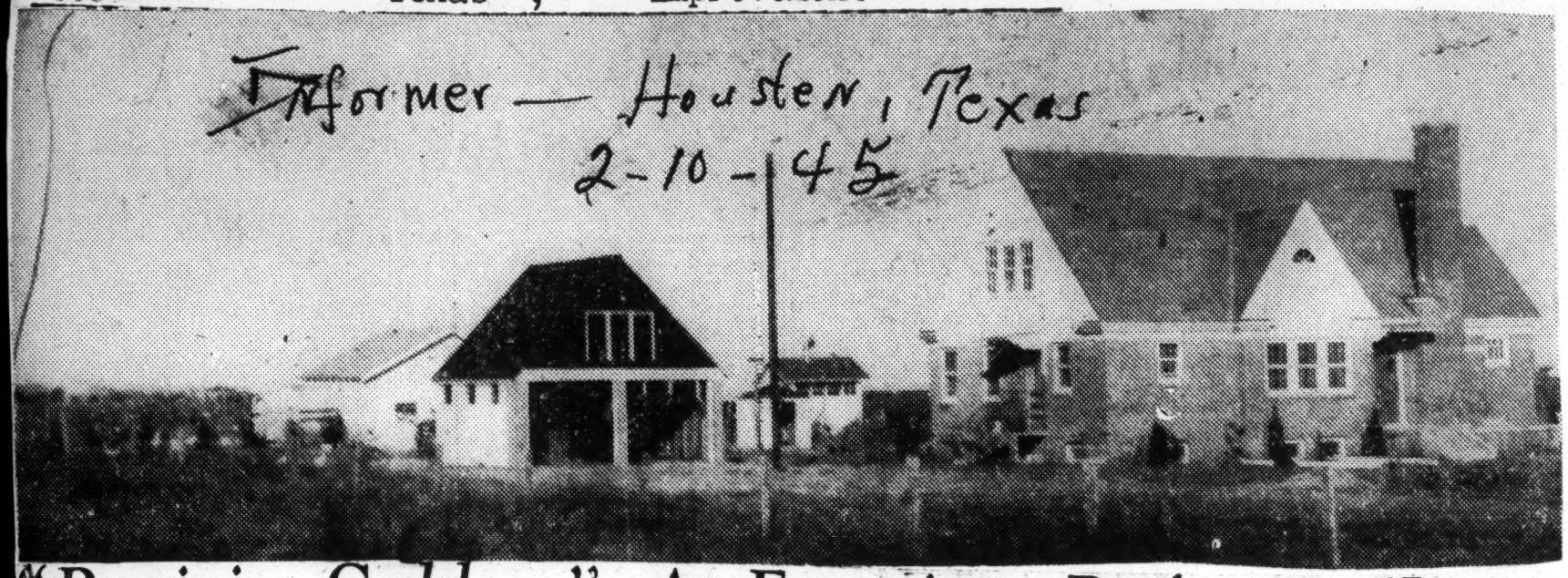
Rural Habilitation and for educational, recreational and Community purposes. 10-6-45

The college will project a program of Agricultural education from the Sabine Farm Center for the East Texas Area in which a large percentage of Texas Negroes live on small family-size farms.

Official Announcement

The official announcement for the termination of the transaction was made by Dr. O. W. Phillips, Marshall dentist and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bishop College Board of Trustees and Herman Crawford, Chairman of the Sabine Farms Educational Society, Inc., at a conference of the officers of the college and of that Society last week. Participants in the conference included Trustees and Faculty of Bishop College, members of Sabine Farms Community, Doctors, D. B. Taylor, and Gordan Worley, of the Texas State Department of Education. Plans for the immediate development of the Sabine farms for the rehabilitation of returning veterans of World War II. and other purposes within the scope of the College Community Relations Program of Bishop College are being formulated.

65-1945 Texas , Improvement



Former — Houston, Texas
2-10-45

"Prairie Gables," A Farming Prof 's Home

BY

R. W. HILLIARD

Praire View, Texas- In 1941 a Prairie View college Professor of agriculture created quite a sensation by putting into practice some of his "Preachings." Dr. Ernest M. Morris, B. S., Ph. D, ventured forth amid much discussion, some encouragment, some warning to the contrary by associates, and numerous queries as "Are you planning to give up a state furnished home and build?" (Dr. Norris and family lived in a 7 room state owned home built shortly before 1941.)

Sixty one acres of land a brick two story home with basement, chicken house with feed storage room and a battery of brooders pump house, cow shed, hog shed and a garage comprise the cash investment of $15,000.00 (pre-war value) made by Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Norris, in their home, a show place of Waller County. The home is equipped with all modern conveniences. It is located a quarter of a mile from the Prairie View Station on the Hempstead highway. Fifty acres of the land were leased on a share basis to grow peanuts. A bumper crop has just been harvested. 2-10-45

They have hogs, cows and three hundred fifty laying hens. Mrs. Norris sells enough eggs and chickens to make her decision, to give up office work, a worth while one. She is a graduate in Business Administration from Wilberforce was employed by the Woodmen of the Union at Hot Springs, Arkansas and later in the Registrars office at Prairie View. They have two children, Jean, 14, and Ernest Jr. 11.

It is no uncommon sight to see Dr. Norris dressed in coveralls doing his chores around the place. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Norris of Normangee, Texas. Part of his high school training was received at Boyd Institute, Oakwood, Texas the other at Tuskegee Institute. He received his B. S. degree from Prairie View in 1927, his M. S. degree from Cornell in 1931 and his Ph. D., degree from Cornell in 1934. He has worked as Vocational Agriculture teacher in Alabama, Teacher Training in Kentucky State (1929-37) and is now Director of Graduate Studies and Resident teacher Trainer in Agriculture at Prairie View.

SWEET POTATO CALLED BOON TO DIXIE FARMERS

Chicago Tribune
2-6-45

Yields Far More Than Corn, Expert Says.

The sweet potato offers the greatest potentiality in the production of human and animal food of any crop as a result of new developments and experiments, Douglas Warriner, co-owner and manager of Louisiana's largest sweet potato dehydrating plant told members of the Agricultural Club of Chicago yesterday at luncheon in the Morrison hotel. 2-6-45

The green vines from one acre may be dehydrated into 15,000 pounds of hay equal in feeding value to alfalfa. When the potatoes are harvested, the fancy ones are shipped north for human consumption, second grades are canned and culls are dehydrated into palatable carbohydrate stock feed equal to shelled corn in feeding value.

Yield Carotin and Pectin.

Peels and trimmings from the potatoes also are dehydrated for stock feed or the carotin is extracted from them to make carotin oil. Pectin also can be made from the peels, and the cull potato is an excellent source of starch.

The sweet potato is having a profound effect on southern agricultural economy, Warriner said. Louisiana usually imports annually 55 million dollars worth of carbohydrate feeds for a rising supply of live stock. The sweet potato promises to make much of this expense unnecessary, he said.

Production Far Exceeds Corn.

One acre can produce 25,000 pounds of potatoes for stock feed, but the average acre of corn in the same area will yield only 12 bushels, or 672 pounds of corn. Thus stockmen of the south now have a cheap feed which will stimulate the meat industry, he said. 2-6-45

Warriner said the army is taking huge quantities of dehydrated sweet potatoes to feed the soldiers. Sweet potatoes have proved the one dehydrated food which has received few complaints from the troops, he added.

Ham and Egg Show Again Big Success

Atlanta Constitution

62.

BY PAUL WARWICK
Constitution Staff Writer.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., March 10.—The last echo of exalting spirituals hovered over the flowering peach trees today, and the inebrating aroma of country ham had become nothing more than a gourmet's dream of unutterable paradise, for Otis Samuel O'Neal had regretfully brought to a close the latest in his long line of Ham and Egg Shows. 3-11-45

O'Neal, Negro county agent for Houston and Peach counties, for the past three days and for the 30th consecutive year, has been major domo, master of ceremonies, head man, central figure and almost his own honor guest at the yearly festival in which the Negro farmers of these two counties compete for substantial cash prizes—the men for the excellence of their cured pork products, the farmers' wives for the quality and the volume of eggs they raise from their home-tended frocks. 3-11-45

The show, which attracted hundreds each day, not only from the surrounding countryside but from distant points, was held under the auspices of the Fort Valley State College here, Negro institution of which H. M. Bond is president.

MEAT IN ABUNDANCE

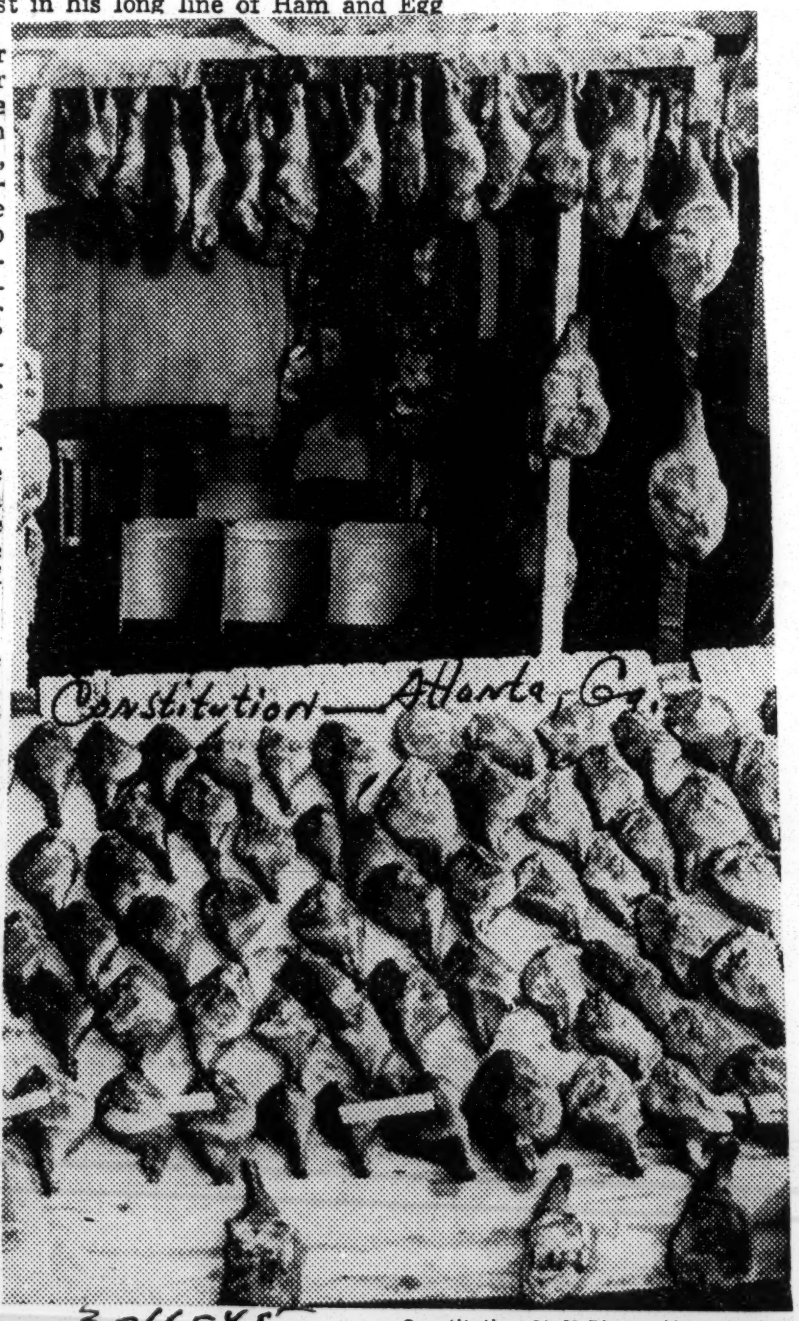
In the school auditorium, where the sessions were held, hams, shoulders and sides hung in great droves from the rafters over the stage, overflower in abundance to a wide apron in front of the platform and even swamped several large side tables. Eggs, too, the brown kind that some women prefer and the white-shelled sort others swear by, were all over the place in immaculate profusion—an impressive pageantry staged in honor of that great American institution, ham and eggs.

This ham reporter and that ham photographer, Kenneth Rogers, tried hard to listen to the speeches—good speeches, too—but it was difficult to control your ears and listen while your nose was so busy inhaling the magic smell from 510 magnificent hams, country hams, 171 cured shoulders and 132 smoked sides of bacon—the contribution of 100 Negro farmers from 25 different Peach and Houston county communities. It was like a smokehouse to end all smokehouses—but let us hope it does not. 3-11-45

Claude Barnett, associate editor of the Negro Press and an assistant secretary of agriculture; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; P. H. Stone, state Negro agent and President Bond, of the college, were the principal Negro speakers—except, of course, the ubiquitous O'Neal. 3-11-45

INTEREST KEEN

W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph, who has never missed one of these shows since O'Neal staged the first one 30



3-11-45

Constitution Staff Photo—Kenneth Rog

AND THIS AIN'T ALL—This is a narrow, a very narrow segment of the tantalizing display of 510 country-cured hams and 250 dozen eggs on display at Fort Valley's yearly Ham and Egg Show. In addition to these hams and these eggs, there were also on display 171 shoulders and 132 sides of bacon, all good eating.

3-11-45

Constitution Staff Photo—Kenneth Rog

PROUD AND WHY NOT?—The magnificent comestible here, held in the capable hand of Otis Samuel O'Neal, Negro county agent of Houston and Peach counties, was the first prize winner in the annual Ham and Egg Show, just concluded, in Fort Valley. This is some ham!

years ago, and who contributes many of the annual prizes, was on hand again, as were L. I. Skinner, assistant director of extension service in the state; W. A. Sutton Jr., state 4-H leader; Miss Lurline Collier, state home demonstration agent, and many others interested in the agricultural development of the state.

The program was interlarded—good word for a ham show—by frequent musical numbers, both by individuals and by mass singing of spirituals by the large Negro audience, in that rhythmic cadence which only groups such as that can achieve, to make it grow and swell and rise and flow until you wish your own vocal cords could make such chords.

O'Neal, to whom everyone gives reiterated credit for the Ham and Egg Show, first got the hunch for his show soon after he took up his duties as county agent here in 1914. He figured that if people could be encouraged to grow better flowers, horses and dogs by attending flower, horse and dog shows, they might also be persuaded to raise better ham and eggs by having a ham and egg show. So he put on one, in February, 1916. 3-11-45

BETTER PRODUCTION

The hams and the shoulders were ragged that year, the eggs were rather dingy. But that was 30 years ago—and the production has not only increased but has improved.

The show renewed a personal conviction that country ham, good country ham, is the world's finest flavor, the grand champion of all good eating—without even the slightest apology to Bayou Cooks on the half-shell, Oysters Rockefeller, Maine lobster, Frank Paris' crab stew or any other concoction from Brillat-Savarin to date.

O'Neal takes a little more practical view of it. He says:

"Give a hard-working man a good slice of home-cured ham in a sandwich. Let him eat it and he can work all day and never get hungry and never need food. You can't do it with beef, you can't do it with fresh pork, you can't do it with lamb. But ham's got everything a man needs."

And President Bond, explaining the college's sponsorship of the ham show, said:

"Our colors are white and red—white for good white biscuits and red for red ham gravy."

NEGROES TO HAVE SHOW

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

To Have Ham And Egg Event, Meat Cutting Demonstration

MARION, Ark., March 6.—The first annual Ham and Egg Show for negro farmers of Crittenden County will be held at the Marion negro gymnasium at 9 Saturday morning, Jesse W. Mason, negro county agent, said Tuesday. The show will be followed by a meat cutting demonstration conducted by Marshall C. Heck of the Arkansas Extension Service. 3-7-45

Mason said prizes will be awarded to farmers showing the best hams, shoulders, sides, lard and eggs.

Prizes are being given by the Crittenden tenden County Farm Bureau.

FORT VALLEY SHOWS THE WAY—More than seven hundred pieces of meat—hams, sides of bacon, and shoulders—were on exhibit at the Fort Valley Ham Show, Fort Valley, Ga. Left panel: President Horace Mann Bond interviews County Agent O'Neal in a national hookup over CBS. Left to right: E. D. Ellis, second prize winner; Dr. Bond, County Agent O'Neal, and M. J. Amica, first prize winner. Center panel: W. T. Flowers (left), prosperous Peach County farmer, inspects cured pig, later given to President Bond as a gesture of appreciation by the farmers. Right panel: M. J. Amica, first prize winner, holds winning ham, as County Agent O'Neal (left) looks on. Several hundred farmers and two thousand colored 4-H Club boys and girls attended the event.—ANP Photo.

Fort Valley Ham And Egg Show, Best Yet, Has 175 Exhibitors

Pittsburgh Courier — Pa.
Pittsburgh, Penn.

By HORACE M ANN BOND

3-31-45

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—(ANP)—The 1945 Fort Valley Ham and Egg Show was the thirtieth edition of this famous event for Negro farmers and farm wives of Peach and Houston Counties in Georgia. The show began in the mind of Otis Samuel O'Neal, Negro county extension Agent, when he began his work in what was then Houston County in 1914. The first Ham and Egg Show was held in February 1916. Only twenty-seven hams in poor condition and seventeen dozen dirty eggs were then placed on display.

Over the years O'Neal persisted, encouraged by W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph, by the late Principal Henry A. Hunt of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, in whose auditorium the annual show was held, and more recently by the officials of the Fort Valley State College, as the institution is now known. Its scope and character have extended to a series of short courses for farm families, and a folk musical festival, begun six years ago, which gives guitarists, banjoists, rural church choirs and quartets an opportunity to perform in their special folk fields.

The 1945 Ham and Egg Show was perhaps the best in the long series of these events, both in the quantity and quality of exhibits, and in the success achieved in attaining the long time objective of the show. There were 175 exhibitors; 813 pieces of cured meat, including 560 hams, and 250 dozen high quality eggs, lined the walls of the college auditorium.

Production hearts based on fundamental food needs, and derived from food surveys made in each community, served as mural decorations. These charts showed, for example, how much the Myrtle community needed to procude to provide every man, woman and child with the "Basic Seven" food requirements; and, by contrast, what the families of that community were now producing.

Among the outstanding agricultural experts to address the meeting this year were President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute; Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture; L. I. Skinner, assistant director of extension in Georgia; W. A. Sutton, State 4-H Club leader, and P. H. Stone, State Negro extension service director.

The ham show has had a great local influence; there is yet much to be done in raising the level of Negro farmers of Middle Georgia; but the ham and egg shows have made at least a dent on the terrific problems which face Negro farmers in particular and Southern agriculture in general. One of the lessons taught by the ham show is that the imagination, persistence and hard work of men like County Extension Agent Otis Samuel O'Neal must be found and applied more widely if any or all elements of our rural population are to be helped.

3-31-45

1945 PRIZE WINNERS

W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph, began to donate prizes for the best ham exhibited in 1916, the first year of the show. Prizes are now awarded by local businessmen of Fort Valley and by the college, for the best eggs exhibited, and for the best community displays. The First National Bank and Trust Company of Macon donates a prize for the best twenty hams exhibited.

1945 prize winners were, for best hams, M. J. Amica, first prize, and E. J. Ellis, second prize; both men are Peach County farmers. Amica is a comparatively large owner and operator; this year he is operating more than 700 acres, 300 of which he owns. Ellis operates a fifty-acre farm which he rents.

Twenty best hams: Monroe Fluellen, Peach County farmer. Fluellen is a renter.

Best Community Displays: Powersville community, first prize; Kings Chapel community, second prize.

Best Three Dozen Eggs in Show: First, Mrs. Lillie Mae Engram of the Mount Zion community; second prize, Mrs. Ellen Zanders of the Byron community; third prize, Mrs. Sarah Atkins of the Myrtle community.

3-31-45

4-H Club prizes: First prize, Bernice Finney; second prize, Rosa Lee Beard; third prize, Rosa Mae Green.

Best Farm Women's Community Displays: First prize, Matthews community; second prize, Live Oak community; third prize, Oak Grove community.

5b-1945

Maryland

Rural Negro Study To Start Aug. 15

Washington Post

College Park, Md., Aug. 6 (AP).—The University of Maryland extension service announced today a survey to determine economic and social status of Maryland's rural Negro families, beginning August 15.

8-7-45

Dr. T. B. Symons, extension director, said that more than 15 Negroes will solicit information from approximately 1000 families in southern Maryland and the lower Eastern Shore. The study, he added, will be completed by the end of 1946.

D. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OBSERVER
Circ. D. 11,022
JUL 3 - 1945

Summary Of Negro Club Work

June 30 ended one year's work for Negro Home Demonstration Club, in Cumberland County.

The emergency War Food Preservation Assistant, G. M. Kyer, began work July 1, 1944, with four home demonstration clubs that had already been organized with a membership of 32 club members. At present there are 16 home demonstration clubs with a membership of 329 members and two non-clubs that meet every other month with a membership of 65 members representing 16 communites.

Special activtes have been conducted during the year with the following attendance and communites represented: Three Home Demonstration County Council meetings with an attendance of 314, representing 13 communites; one Neighborhood Leaders meeting with an attendance of 40, representing 11 communites.

The following project leaders meetings were held for the purpose of training project leaders: Garden Project Leaders, with an attendance of 22, representing 7 communites; Clothing Project Leaders, with an attendance of 13, representing 9 communites; Nutrition Project Leaders, with an attendance of 16, representing 8 communites; Home Beautifcation Project Leaders, with an attendance of 15, representing 10 communites; Food Preservation Project Leaders, with an attendance of 12, representing 7 communites; Garden Insect Control Project Leaders, with an attendance of 12, representing 6 communites; Health and Sanitation Project Leaders, with an attendance of 15, representing 1 community; 6 Non-club Meetings, with an attendance of 65, representing 4 communites; two 4-H Club Leaders Meetings, with an attendance of 45, representing 6 communites; 1 Older Youth Club organized with 14 club members; 1 County Demonstration Team Contest with an attendance of 45, representing 8 communites; Five 4H Club Sunday Programs, with an attendance of 175, representing 5 communites.

War Service Project Leaders from 13 communites collected 215 lbs. of waste paper, 181½ lbs. of clothes and 101½ lbs. of waste fat.

Neighborhood leaders reported 6 meetings held, with an attendance of 59, representing 5 communites; Garden leaders reported 7 meetings held, with an attendance of 59, representing 6 communites; poultry leaders reported 6 meetings, with an attendance of 51, representing 5 communites; Home Beautifcation leaders reported 5 meetings held, with an attendance of 40, representing 4 communites.

MONROE, N. C. JOURNAL
JULY 17, 1945

NORTH CAROLINA NEGROES DOING WELL ON FARMS

Make Up 29% of Farm Population and Extension Work Shows Fine Progress

SHARE IN ALL SERVICE

The Negro, says an article in We The People magazine published in Raleigh, representenes about 28 per cent of the population of North Carolina, and half of this population lives on the forms. The Negro farm population makes up 29 per cent of the farm population.

The valuation of the land owned or operated by Negros as recorded in the census of 1940 is $113,,121,849, or fifteen per cent of the tatal.

Half of the Negro population of North Carolina is directly affected by the "ups and downs" of agriculture and a large portion of the remainder upon agricultural products for raw materials and also affected in one way or another.

As the State's agricultural growth progresses so should the Negro family living on the farm make progress. Yet, this will not be true unless the Negro farmer is encouraged and taught how to utilize the land which falls under his jurisdiction to the best advantage. Otherwise the whole agricultural progress of the State will fail to advance as it should.

Progress is being made in providing agricultural leadership for our Negroes. They have Farm and Home Agents in 43 counties where there are 45,000 Negro farm operators. This is definite progress, ye there are still many thousands of other operators both in these and in other counties where farm agents are not employed who need the same assistance.

Other leadership is being provided through a better landlord-tenant relationship. White land-owners who have many Negro families operating their land have come to realize that proper leadership, closer cooperation, and a more personal interest in the welfare of the family and the land will not only pay dividends, but will build a better agriculture.

Food and Farm Production

Proper food is an essential of healthful living, and for that reason much effort has been exerted by the Negro Extension Service workers in improving the kinds and amounts of food produced by the Negro farmer and his family.

During 1944 the agents assisted 30,149 families in the 43 counties in which Negro agents are employed, to improve the food supply on their farms. These improvements are noticed in the better varieties of fruits and vegetables grown to meet diet needs; a better knowledge of storing and conserving food crops gained through demonstrations in canning and drying; a general increase in the quality and quantity of livestock and poultry produced on the farms. In the livestock program, particular emphasis was placed on the production of hogs for meat, chickens for meat and eggs, and the family cow for milk and butter.. Within the last two years 2,176 cows have been placed with Negro families about half of whom had never owned a cow before. Over 200 purebred bulls have been placed in communities where Negro farmers were interested in improving the type of dairy animals. Landowners and tenants both shared in this improvement campaign.

Any livestock program necessarily requires a feed program if it is to be conducted on an economic basis. Negro farm agents have devoted much time to the production of temporary and permanent pastures where the livestock might graze most of its own feed. Small grains have been encouraged for harvest as well as for temporary grazing. Wheat for the family as well as for poultry, and other small grains as a feed for the livestock have been seeded. The agents have advocated the planting of hay crops, particularly legumes in an effort to provide better feed. The Negro is learning to provide for himself at the same time he grows cash crops.

Conservation

Many a family has worked long, hard years paying for a farm on which to live only to find that by the time it had been paid for, most of the good soil had washed away. Negro extension agents have made much progress in helping farm families to hold their lands while they were paying for them, and to actually improve the soil during the acquisition period. In 1944, they assisted 11,951 Negro families in soil management practices, including recommended crop rotations, constructing terraces, drainage, and the proper use of cover and green manure crops.

Food conservation has been one of the main projects in home demonstration work. During 1944, Negro farm women in 41 counties canned 2,180,860 quarts of fruit, 2,147,193 quarts of vegetables, and 194,043 quarts of meat. In addition to this the 4-H Club members put up over 207,000 quarts of these products. Adults and 4-H Club members also dried over 334,000 pounds of fruit, vegetables and meats. The home agents have encouraged the greater use of pressure canners particularly for non-acid vegetables and meats. In 1944 there were 2,157 pressure canners in use among the Negro home demonstration clubs in 40 counties, 526 of these being purchased during the past year.

Much effort has been made, especially throughout the tobacco section, to encourage farmers who produce a quantity of sweet potatoes to cure an dstore these in tobacco barns. The and store these in tobacco barns. The barns, have been taught to use other available buildings or to construct banks in which their potatoes, turnips and other root crops will keep properly. Farmers are also being taught to grade their products and to store only the best quality. Care of feed crops such as hay and small grains has been given attention and much feed which was formerly lost is now being converted into pork, milk, and eggs.

In the home, garments have been made from sacks. During last year 16,262 old garments were renovated and remodeled. The Negro family is being taught not only to produce, but to conserve as well.

Marketing products grown by Negroes of North Carolina has not presented any serious problem since most of the produce is consumed on the farm or is marketed through the established channels. However, o supplement their incomes and to enable them to make further improvements about the home and farm, time has been devoted to the establishment of outlets for surplus garden products, poultry, eggs, and livestock.

In 1944, 7,746 Negro farmers not in organized cooperatives were assisted in the marketing and distribution of livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs, and fruits and vegetables. The value of this produce sold or purchased by farmers or farm families was $219,094.

A good start has been made in establishing Negro farm and home curb markets to dispose of fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, and livestock products. Last year in four of these markets, located in Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Wilson, and Goldsboro, 73 Negro farm families sold $16,044.54 worth of fruits, vegetables, handicraft, meats, home bakery, dairy and canned products, and poultry.

Negro farmers are not only providing more milk for family use, but in a number of cases, they are selling their surplus milk to dairies. Last year in Alamance and Orange counties alone, thirty Negro farmers sold 32,172 gallons of milk to a local milk plant for a total of $8,-300.40. One farmer in Orange county sold 3,714 last year.

In 1944, forty-two Negro farmers in Rowan, Iredell, Guilford, Caswell, Rockingham and Person counties sold 48,000 gallons of milk to a local dairy product company in Piedmont North Carolina, and realized a return of approximately $11,592. In eight other Piedmont counties, 28 Negro farmers sold milk to the same milk plant.

In eight counties having Negro Farm Agents, 72 Negro farm families sold 80,472 gallons of milk which mrought them in return $19,892.

Large groups of people cannot work together without being properly organized. The organizations carrying on the bulk of the Extension activity throughout the counties are the Home Demonstration Clubs, 4-H Clubs, and neighborhood leaders.

In 1944, there were 487 Negro Home Demonstration Clubs with a membershop of 12,952 persons in 39 counties. Through these club members, the home agents encouraged the production and conservation of year-round food supplies,proper nutrition, and better home management. The home demonstration program for the counties was planned by the 31 home demonstration councils organized within the clubs.

The 536 4-H Clubs had an enrollment of 28,861 boys and girls. These club members came from 20,187 Negro families and reported 38,684 completed projects in 1944. There are 2,017 enrolled in corn projects, 505 in peanuts, and 2,816 in pig projects. These boys and girls raised 197,442 chickens and turkeys in their poultry projects, and the 4-H girls canned 207,004 quarts of fruit and vegetables. The club members bought $89,314 worth of war stamps and bonds and collected 500,264 pounds of grease.

Realizing the importance of having the Negro farm people take an active part in the development of their respective neighborhoods the Neighborhood Leaders Organization was set up among the farm families several years ago. In 1944 there were 7,017 trained Neighborhood Leaders who voluntarily offered to give their time and ability to developing a better agriculture in their locality, and

carrying the information to families which the farm and home agent were unable to reach. In addition to the Neighborhood Leaders, 1,817 propect leaders in the different home demonstration clubs gave many method demonstrations at club meetings.

Negroes throughout the counties are working together among themselves and with the Agricultural Extension Service in an effort to improve the farm life of the family, and through this working together the farm family moves ahead.

5b-1945

AUSTIN, TEXAS
American-Statesman
Cir. S. 32,051
JUL 29 1945

Negro Farmers Get Explanation Of GI Bill Here

Farm and Home Demonstration Heads In Charge of Meet

Negro farm men and women of Travis county Friday heard a discussion of farm and home problems including an explanation of the GI bill of rights in Rosewood park under the sponsorship of the negro farm and home demonstration department.

T. A. Mayes, negro county agricultural agent and Jessie L. Shelton, negro home demonstration agent, were in charge of the meeting.

Two sociology classes from Tillotson college led by Dean John Frank Lewis and an economics class from Samuel Huston college in charge of Emma Vandyke also attended the meeting.

Specialists and discussion leaders assisting in the program included: M. D. Mosteller, manager of Capitol Seed house; George C. Stardghill, manager of Bar Nothing ranch; A. J. Sadberry, negro county agent of Bastrop county; George Smith, director of the agricultural department, Prairie View university; Eugenia A. Woods, food specialist, extension service and Dr. J. M. Coruthers, agricultural department, both of Prairie View university; O. W. Sadberry, Austin; Mrs. I. W. Rowan, supervising home demonstration and district agent, Prairie View university; Capt. F. E. Dickinson, US employment service, Austin; James D. Baskin, veterans administration, Austin; and J. V. Smith, state farm labor assistant, Prairie View university.

Texas

Extension Workers Hold Training Meet

The Informer
Houston, Texas 10-27-45

HOUSTON — Planning the Home Food Supply Demonstration for 1946. Conducting Demonstrations and Keeping Records were the topics emphasized at the Training meetings held for County Extension Workers of the Eastern and Southern district, October 16-19, in the Kelly Courts auditorium. The meeting was held to train agents and acquaint them with the 1946 Home Food Supply Demonstration.

"Crops" was discussed by E. A Miller agronomist, A and M. college, College Station, Texas, while "Pasture and Pasture Improvement" was discussed by R. R. Landcaster, pasture specialist Extension Service, College Station. 10-27-45

Caponizing is an art and is done to retain the soft platable flesh of young birds, to secure a more economical gain in weight and to obtain a better market, price was the information given by G. L. Smith, director of the School of Agriculture, Prairie View College, as he showed the group how to caponize.

Mrs. Lovie M. Hille, home demonstration agent, Waller County, conducted a demonstration in the Production of Clean milk and showed the group how to make Cottage cheese and serve it attractively. She emphasized the nutritive value of cheese and told the group how to make other dishes from milk.

W. C. David, acting state leader, Prairie View, talked on The Things County Agents Should Know and Mrs. P. R. Brown, district agent, Eastern District, discussed the 1946 Extension Planning Program. The Farm Labor Situation was discussed by J. V. Smith, farm labor field assistant, Prairie View.

Preserving foods by freezing is becoming very popular, and the great educational job is needed to help people use this practice of food preservation, to have delicious, wholesome, and platable foods, are some of the highlights of Miss Gwendolyn Jones' discussion as she showed the group how to wrap foods for freezing and discussed freezer lockers. Miss Jones is food preservation specialist Extension service, College Station. She emphasized quality products, good containers, labelling, correct temperatures, and the types of freezer lockers.

Miss Jennie Camp, specialist in home production planning, Extension Service, College Station, talked on Food Production Planning. She emphasized soil improvement. Planting guides, ideas for year round gardening, and showed the group how to make a compost pile.

R. R. Heaton, associate horticulturist, Extension Service, College Station conducted a demonstration in building and grafting and discussed the fundamental principles of proagation. Berries and figs are some of the fruits easily rooted for the home orchard. Peaches can be successfully budded while pecans may be budded or grafted.

Mrs. I. W. Rowan, supervising district home demonstration agent, Prairie View, discussed the 1946 annual report and M. V. Brown, administrative assistant, Prairie View, told the group how to accelerate 4-H club work.

Mrs. P. R. Brown, district agent, Eastern District, Prairie View, talked to the group on Giving a Good Demonstration, 1946 Extension Planning, and Study in Organization (parliamentary usage).

Miss Quincy Cunningham, home demonstration agent Beaumont, conducted a demonstration in Mexican drawn work, while Miss Maud Johnson, agent, Crockett, talked about interesting articles for 4-H club work, and showed the group some simple and inexpensive articles 4-H clubbers can make. Miss Johnson also talked on Developing Result Demonstrations.

The discussion, Help for Sponsors, was given by Miss Vera S. Dial, agent Houston, while Mrs. Thersa Parker Huckaby,geant, Huntsville, talked on Developing Demonstrators.

A good presiding officer, Minutes as they should be written, committee reports and club meeting procedure were discussed by Mesdames Clara S. Hall, Irene McCullough, and Misses Virginia Greene and Hannah Dirden, agents from Brazoria, Angelina, Montgomery and San Jacinto counties respectively.

A model club meeting was held with Mrs. Janice Henderson, agent from Mexia, acting president. Miss Naomi Haynes, agent Liberty County, and Miss Carrie Jenkins agent of Grimes county were chairmen of tne Triple E and Year Book committees. Mrs. P. R. Brown, district agent Eastern District, H. S. Estelle, district agent Eastern, and J. E. Mayo, agent Southern district, presided. H. S. Estelle talked on Extension Program in maintaining the Service. Miss Vera S. Dial, and L. G. Luper, Harris County agents were hosts to the group.

5c-1945 Southern Tenant Farmers' Union

For an Annual Wage in the South

SIR: The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, with headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee, has asked for support for its campaign to win a guaranteed $625 minimum annual wage for sharecroppers, tenant farmers and wage hands in the cotton country. The Union reports that 60 percent of the farm families in Arkansas earned less than $400 in cash during the war boom year of 1944. The planters are seeing to it that earnings go lower this year. They have been instrumental in having ceilings imposed on cotton pickers' wages in parts of Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas (under the Economic Stabilization Act) which fix the upper limit of pay for a ten-hour day at $2 to $2.50. A laborer on a cotton plantation averages only 125 days work a year in normal times.

New York, N.Y.

The people in the cotton country are determined that they shall not be driven back to the misery of the 1930's, when evicted sharecropper families were camped on the sides of public highways. Their campaign for $625 a year guaranteed by contract with the employers should demonstrate to the nation that there must be improvement in the grave economic problems of the South.

10-22-45

We know that democracy is not safe in America so long as the agricultural population of the South lives in poverty too abject to permit minimum decency, poverty which furnishes fruitful soil for racial antagonisms. The men and women of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union have shown that they have the courage to challenge the system which has enslaved them. We cannot do that job for our sharecropper friends but we can help.

New Republic

The National Sharecroppers' Fund gives aid to organizations in the South that are democratically controlled and directed by natives of that region and which are constructively tackling the evils from which the farm people of the South suffer. We need $25,000 immediately to support the new struggle of the sharecroppers for a $625 annual wage. If you want to back them up, send us your gift. The address is 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN, Chairman,
The National Sharecroppers Fund

New York City

$625 a Year

The Nation

Dear Sirs: The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, with headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee, has asked for support for its campaign to win a guaranteed $625 minimum annual wage for sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and wage hands in the cotton country. The union reports that 60 per cent of the farm families in Arkansas earned less than $400 in cash during the war-boom year of 1944. The planters are seeing to it that earnings go even lower this year. They have been instrumental in having ceilings imposed on cotton pickers' wages in parts of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas (under the Economic Stabilization Act) which fix the upper limit of pay for a ten-hour day at $2 to $2.50. A laborer on a cotton plantation averages only 125 days' work a year in normal times.

New York, N.Y.

The people in the cotton country are determined that they shall not be driven back to the misery of the 1930's. Their campaign for $625 a year, guaranteed by contract with the employers, should demonstrate to the nation that there must be improvement in the grave economic problems of the South. The men and women of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union have shown that they have the courage to challenge the system which has enslaved them. We cannot do that job for our share-cropper friends but we can help.

11-3-45

The National Share-Croppers' Fund gives aid to democratically controlled and locally directed organizations in the South which constructively tackle the evils from which the farmers of the South suffer. We need $25,000 immediately to support the new struggle of the share-croppers for a $625 annual wage. If you want to back them up, send us your gift.

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN, Chairman

New York, October 3

Farm Security Gets New Negro Official

Birmingham Ala.
Weekly Review

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Reuben Simmons of southeast Missouri has been named to the post of assistant to the administrator of the Farm Security administration. Simmons' elevation comes as an in-service promotion. He has been employed in Farm Security for a number of years working out of Indianapolis. He moved into the troubled Southeastern Missouri area shortly after the difficulties involving tenant farmers strike developed there some years ago. He has had charge of Delmo-Labor homes near Charleston, Mo., for the past three years both under Farm Security and when they were transferred to the War Food administration. 7-7-45

Simmons, a native of North Carolina, is in his early thirties, is married and the father of two children. A graduate of agriculture of Lincoln university, Mo., he succeeds Sam Greer in the post here at Washington. Greer is now a chaplain in the army.

The Informer 7-7-45
Houston Texas

FARM SECURITY GETS NEGRO OFFICIAL

Washington — (ANP) — Reuben Simmons of southeast Missouri has been named to the post of assistant to the administrator of the Farm Security administration.

'Vanishing Negro' Of FSA Merits Concern

Chicago Defender

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The growing tendency within the Department of Agriculture to relegate Negro professional employees to purely Negro activities is a source of real concern in the nation's capital, and looms as an early challenge to the administration of the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson. 7-28-45

Whether the present decline in employment and function of Negro professionals on an integrated basis will be permitted to go unchecked has given rise to considerable conjecture.

Specifically, this concern is centered for the most part on the Farm Security administration which was set up to aid below-the-level farmers, many of which are Negroes. Long considered one of the most liberal bureaus in Agriculture in terms of Negro welfare, FSA has steadfastly narrowed its policy for Negroes to one of indifference if not down right unconcern.

Where, under Dr. Will Alexander in 1938 FSA employed 7 professional Negroes on a completely integrated basis, that number has shrunken to one Negro professional employee, Herbert Henegan, Public Relations specialist.

Administrator Blamed

Much of the loss in Negro professionals can be traced to the doors of FSA Administrator, Frank Hancock, of North Carolina, who has consistently failed to fill vacancies among Negroes caused by transfer, resignation, or military service.

Moreover, the mealy-mouthed handling of the Delmo Farm Labor homes in southeast Missouri, a Farm Security housing venture for farm laborers, currently scheduled to go by the board at public auction, leaving several hundred Negro and white families homeless, is indicative of the policy which Hancock is presently pursuing.

While he claims FSA is powerless to do anything about the sales of these homes, it is known that Hancock has exerted little or no effort to forestall their disposal—indeed it is reliably said he is serving as "hatchet man" for the gang out to get the Farm Security administration. Promises made to the press last spring that several Negro Home Management supervisors employed in South Carolina, fired on grounds never satisfactorily justified, would be replaced, was never brought to fruition. As far as can be ascertained, Hancock has done little or nothing in this regard.

Other bureaus in the Department of Agriculture have also been affected by this new trend. The Bureau of Home Economics, now the Bureau of Human Nutrition, which for years was headed by Dr. Louise Stanley, has always maintained a shut door policy against Negro professional personnel.

In the Office of Marketing Service, Alvin E. White, who, for a protracted period was maintained on a completely integrated basis, has recently been shifted to an all-Negro activity.

The cutbacks in the Nutrition Branch resulted in the loss of one Negro professional charged with responsibility in an all-Negro activity. 7-28-45

3 Negroes In Economics

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics represents one of the bright spots in an otherwise gloomy picture. Here three Negroes engaged in professional pursuits are employed on a completely non-discriminatory basis. They are Dr. James E. Bayton, associate analyst; John Nealy, administrative assistant, and Mrs. Virginia Kelly, junior professional analyst.

In the Office of the Secretary proper, the Bureau of Plant and Operations employs at the professional level two Negroes, Raymond J. and William E. Weir, brothers. The former is assistant chief in the Office of Plant and Operations, the latter, chief of administrative services.

The same pattern is followed in the Office of Personnel where Dr. Ernest M. Norris serves as special assistant to the director. But the pattern shifts in the Office of Information. Here Sherman Briscoe, information specialist handles information relating to Negro activities exclusively.

Non-Professionals Numerous

A large number of Negro clerks and typist work on an integrated basis. There is also no objection to the use of Negro messengers and custodial employees.

The Extension Services of the Department as well as the Agricultural Administration has from the beginning relegated Negro professionals to strictly Negro activities. Both T. M. Campbell, field agent of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and John W. Mitchell, field agent of Hampton Institute, Va., ply their professional supervision among Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

The same obtains for State AAA contact representatives — William E. Ammons, Miss.: H. W. Espy, Ark.; A. H. Furh, Okla.; C. C. Lanier, Ala.; J. A. Lloyd, La.; J. O.

Mo. Farmers In Last Appeal To Save Homes

Atlanta Daily World

House Sub-Body Hears Complaints Against F. S. A.

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—A group of farmers from Southeast, Missouri made a last appeal to the Congress of the United States to save their homes and avoid their having to move out on the highways again, before a House - Agriculture subcommittee last week. They were protesting the Farm Security Administration's change of role from a "helpful uncle" into a "hard-boiled landlord."

The Delmo Homes Projects in Southeast Missouri are scheduled to be sold to the highest bidder on July 24 in a proposed liquidation. Rep. Frank Hook, to whom the farm workers appealed several months ago when they were unable to get a single Missouri Congressman to listen to their pleas, introduced a bill upon hearings were being held, to permit long-term purchase of the home, either collectively or individually, by the farm workers themselves.

HIGH PAYMENTS

7-21-45

FSA is requiring substantial payments which the poor tenants can not meet, he pointed out. The agency, he declared, intends to move the houses and sell the land, which Hook says would mean a return to the plantation system.

H. L. Mitchell, president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union charged that the FSA Administrator Frank Hancock is aiding and abetting a small group of vicious plantation owners in Southeast Missouri who have long tried to break up the Delmo Labor Homes and thus destroy the bargaining power of farm workers. He said the agency under Hancock has been aiding the rich at the expense of the poor. 7-21-45

Veterans And Farms

Birmingham News

The opportunities and advantages of present farm purchase and rehabilitation programs of the FSA would be made available to war veterans under amendments to the Bankhead-Jones act. 10-30-45

These programs have enabled many tenants to become owners of family-type farms; they have enabled many struggling farmers to make new starts from which they have wrought out economic stability and family well-being.

Recently it was disclosed that in the Southeast approximately one out of seven owners of farms achieved ownership through the Farm Security Administration programs.

Senator Bankhead wants to extend these opportunities to veterans, so that they can qualify for land-purchase and equipment loans on the same basis as a farm tenant and so that they may obtain rehabilitation loans "if they desire the practical guidance of the Farm Security Administration in sound farm operation."

Birmingham Alabama

The amendments introduced by Senator Bankhead also would authorize loans for farm improvement and for enlargement of undersized farms; loans to disabled veterans for improvement or purchase of farms which, with pensions, will assure an adequate living, and establishment of a standard-size farm, based on an average of efficient family-type farms in particular localities.

The very extensive and substantial progress made in the strengthening of American agriculture should be still further broadened and accelerated by the changes urged by Senator Bankhead. Surely the entire nation will be eager for both to continue such progress and to make it the means of opportunity for thousands of veterans.

NEGRO FAMILY HONORED

Commercial Appeal

Paul And Eliza Euwing Chosen By FSA

2-27-45
Memphis Tenn.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26.—Paul and Eliza Euwing, who live about two miles west of Forrest City, have been named the outstanding negro farm family in the state by the Farm Security Administration, Jodie Anderson, state FSA director, announced Monday.

Mr. Anderson said the Euwing family paid for their 120-acre farm and became free of all debt during the past four years. In 1940, they were approved for a 40-year FSA loan under the Bankhead-Jones Act, FSA announced. Previously, the negroes had farmed as sharecroppers and tenants for 35 years.

The Euwing family is the first negro family in St. Francis County to complete payments on their farm under the Bankhead-Jones plan, Mr. Anderson said.

2-27-45

Southeast Mo. Tenants Win Home Victory

11-18-45

Atlanta Daily World

Delmo Labor Units To Be Sold To Them

Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLESTON, Mo. — (ANP) — Tenants in this area will be able to purchase the homes which they have been occupying here, at Wyatt and several neighboring communities. The Farm Security administration at Washington this week notified the group of St. Louisians who have been attempting to buy the Delmo Labor homes as the colonies are known, that their bid has been accepted. The price will be $285,000 with a down payment of $73,000 and the remainder to be paid over a period of eight years.

The Delmo Labor homes were built by FSA shortly after the acute labor problems developed in this area some six or eight years ago. There were several colonies consisting of from 40 to 50 homes with community facilities, water and land for community gardening. Some of the colonies housed white tenants and other colored Families could live in the homes at a small rental, selling their labor to nearby planters at a daily wage instead of living on inferior houses provided on the plantation and operating on a sharecropper basis.

TENANTS THREATENED

When congress sharply restricted the operation and funds of the Farm Security administration, passing a law that it might not engage in cooperative enterprises and ordering that projects of this type throughout the country be sold, the action threatened to force the tenants back on the plantations

A group of St. Louis people came to their aid and made a bid for the properties intending to resell them to the tenants. Their bid was turned down so additional funds were sought. The episcopal diocese of Missouri gave $1,000; Marshall Field III gave $12,500 and Alfred Baker Lewis of New York gave $5,000.

11-18-45

There are 549 homes which will be sold to the occupants at an average price of $800 with a down payment of $100, the remainder to be paid at the rate of $7.50 per month. About 510 tenants have either paid their down payment or have the money in hand to do so. The Rev. Charles C. Wilson of Grace Episcopal church was one of the leaders in the effort.

FSA Leadership

Washington, D.C. Post

The presidents or qualified spokesmen of a dozen national organizations have addressed a telegram to President Truman and to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson urging the appointment of R. W. Hudgens as administrator of the Farm Security Administration. Their interest in the appointment is at once a testimonial to Mr. Hudgen's character and a recognition of the vital role which FSA fills in the rural life of America—particularly in the development of independent farming in small-family units. FSA has been peculiarly the friend and helper of the little man in agriculture. It has become a symbol of the Federal Government's interest in his problems. For this reason, great significance is properly attached to the character of the administrator who will be selected to succeed Frank Hancock, who resigned some weeks ago as head of the agency.

12-7-45

Among the national organizations recommending the appointment of Mr. Hudgens are the National Catholic Rural Life Conference and the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Disabled American Veterans. Only one of the four great national farm organizations, the National Farmers Union, has joined in the petition; but this is because it has always stood apart from the others in support of FSA and in identification with small farmers. Rarely has any individual received indorsement for a post dealing with a particular segment of the economy from such an impressive diversity of sources.

The interest of the nonfarm organizations is a readily understandable one. They see in FSA the one hope for assistance to veterans and warworkers who want to get a postwar start as independent farmers. FSA can, and under vigorous, imaginative leadership will, give such persons the guidance and encouragement they need—as well as the financial aid—to make their ventures into farming a success. Nothing is more essential to the strengthening of American agriculture.

12-7-45

Mr. Hudgens, now associate administrator of FSA, has been the real administrative heart and spirit of the agency since its inception. His elevation to the administratorship would be an assurance that the purposes and the human values of FSA would be carried forward unimpaired. It would constitute, at the same time, an appropriate recognition of merit and service within the Government. It would keep FSA out of politics and give fresh impetus to the rural democracy which it is its function to promote.

8,604 Listed As Full Owners In State Of Georgia

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

12-9-45

FSA Has Aided 1,200 Borrowers To Become Owners

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — One of every seven Negro full owners of farms in Georgia, and one of every ten in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are former tenants and share croppers who have attained ownership through the Farm Security administration program, E. S. Morgan regional director, has announced.

The 1940 census shows there were 8,604 'non-white' full owners of farms in Georgia. Full owners are those who own and operate farms as distinguished from part owners who own a part and rent a part of the land they operate. The FSA since the beginning of the program on July 1, 1935 has aided 1200 Negro borrowers in Georgia to attain the status of owners.

GEORGIA PURCHASERS

Most of these new Georgia farm owners, 759 received loans for the outright purchase of family type farms under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant act. These loans are payable over a period of 40 years at 3 per cent interest. An additional 99 Negro families purchased family type farms under repayment terms of the Bankhead-Jones act in the liquidation of FSA projects.

12-9-45

There was a large group however who had received training for the responsibilities of ownership in the FSA's rehabilitation program who were unable to purchase farms in the Farm Security ownership program. In some instances loan allotments to counties were insufficient and in other cases suitable land could not be found within the price limit set by the Bankhead-Jones act. These borrowers, therefore purchased farms of their own from various sources such as the federal land bank and the insurance companies upon varying terms and at varying rates of interest. There are 342 families in this group in Georgia who have been rehabiliated by FSA and who purchased farms outside of the FSA program.

In the program as a whole 18 413 tenants and sharecroppers have become owners through participation in the FSA's rehabilitation and farm ownership programs in the four Southeastern states. This is one of every 14 full owners of farms in the region.

TWO PROGRAMS

Mr. Morgan explained the FSA operates only two programs—the rehabilitation program and the farm ownership program. The rehabilitation program is designed to prepare the borrower for the responsibilities of ownership and is, in fact, an ownership training program. In this program farm loans are made to farm families who are unable to obtain credit from any other source. The family thereupon enters into an altogether different routine of farming from that observed by the average tenant and sharecropper.

12-9-45

Borrowers in the rehabilitation program are also eligible for consideration for loans to purchase farms under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

5f-1945

Alabama

140 4-H CLUBBERS AT TUSKEGEE

The Weekly Review
Birmingham, Alabama
9-1-45

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — A 3-day 4-H Club Camp was held at Tuskegee Institute this week, and was attended by 140 boys and girls from Macon and adjacent counties. The program consisted of lessons in the care and feeding of livestock, the judging of dairy cattle and poultry. A series of talks on gardening were also heard. 9-1-45

Of special significance was a tour of the campus to places of interest. The Institute Chapel, the "Singing Windows" in the Chapel the George W. Carver Museum, the Infantile Paralysis Center, the Booker T. Washington Monument and the Tuskegee Institute's Museum of Negro Art and Culture. An observation tour was also made to the Tuskegee Army Air Field, where the visitors were cordially received and under the escort of an officer had the operations of the air-field explained.

The closing program, Friday night, featured group singing, project reports by club members from the different counties and an inspiring talk by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute.

During the three days the camp was in session there was a wide variety of appropriate recreational features and there were numerous indoor and outdoor games. At intervals there was group singing, readings and story telling.

The 4-H Club work is the junior department of the Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics and is sponsored by the federal and state governments.

A 4-H Club Camp is one of the instructional mediums through which rural boys and grils may learn more about and gain greater appreciation for the finer things of life.

4-H Club Achievement

This week the 4-H Clubs of the nation are closing one set of books and opening another. Designated as National 4-H Achievement Week, this period marks the end of the clubs' war effort and the beginning of a new program embracing new and wider plans for service to the community. These clubs played an important part in providing food for war workers, members of the fighting forces and our Allies during the war years, and between now and the end of this week the various clubs are expected to "report to the nation" just what they did along these and other lines.

Birmingham Age Herald

In Alabama there are more than 120,000 young members of 4-H Clubs and these will not only take stock of what has been done but also will formulate plans for future activities. The Alabama Farm Bureau Federation devoted half a day during its recent Biloxi meeting to studying the work of Alabama rural youth and recommended that young men and women on the farms of this state be encouraged to take a more active part in the work of the bureau and such other organizations. 11-6-45

It is to the more progressive type of farm youth, as exemplified especially in 4-H Club members, that agriculture must look for its future advancement. The work already done by these young people is guarantee that they will continue to devote their time and efforts toward bettering the condition not only of themselves and their families but of their neighbors. All of Alabama owes a debt of gratitude to these young boys and girls for the splendid work they are doing. Alabama

Negro 4-H Members Finish Classes at Florida A and M

TALLAHASSEE, June 11—In recognition of the results accomplished in their various 4-H Club projects the past year, 203 negro boys, girls and leaders from 12 counties were given special training here during their twenty-fourth annual State 4-H Club short course June 5-9 at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. Agricultural and home demonstration specialists and district agents from the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Florida, Florida State College for Women, and instructors of the Florida A. and M. College were in charge of the special program.

A. P. Spencer, director, extension service, Gainesville; W. H. Gray Jr., president, Florida A. and M. College, and T. M. Campbell, field agent, negro extension work, Southern region, Tuskegee, Ala., were guest speakers at the general assembly in the college auditorium.

The 12 counties represented were Alachua, Columbia, Duval, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hillsboro, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Madison, Marion and Putnam. The demonstrations and reports given by these boys and girls were indicative of the project work carried out in these counties designed to meet post-war needs and reflected credit upon their county and district supervisors, according to those in charge of the program.

Negro 4-H Club Camp Is Planned

ATLanta Constitution
G.

ATHENS, Ga., March 10.—Nearly $3,000 has been collected by Negro 4-H Club members for the erection of a state camp at Dublin for the members, P. H. Stone, state agent of the Extension Service for Negro work, announced today. 3-11-45

"We now have more than 34,000 Negro 4-H Club members," he pointed out. "One of our hopes is that we may be able to have this camp built and in operation for this present generation of club members."

A 30-acre site on the Oconee river near Dublin was deeded to the Extension Service by the city of Dublin for the camp. An artesian well, providing 120 gallons of water per minute, has been bored on the site and paid for by Negro citizens of Dublin and Laurens county.

Stone pointed out that underbrush on the camp site was cleared by 4-H members and that roads laid out by J. C. Oglesbee Jr., former Extension engineer, have been graded by county forces.

One building, a community canning plant of cement block construction, has been erected, according to the state agent. This building, which cost $2,500, was financed by people in and around Dublin.

"A quiet drive to raise funds for the camp was started in November," Stone said. "Our first building—when conditions permit—will be an assembly hall. We are planning to put the money in war bonds and then use it when building restrictions are lifted."

Negro 4-H Clubbers Sell Much Beef

Atlanta Constitution

ATHENS, Ga., June 30.—Forty-seven Georgia Negro 4-H club members, who sold beef animals at livestock show-sales this spring, contributed 30,313 pounds of beef to the nation's dwindling larder, Alexander Hurse, state agent for Negro 4-H club work, declared today. 7-1-45

The calves were shown at sales in Albany, LaGrange, Macon and Augusta and the club members received $5,098 for their animals and $491 in prizes, Hurse reported. The feed and labor income on the calves amounted to $4,087 for the Negro members.

"Nine of the calves were home-raised," the club agent reported, "while the others were purchased for fattening on the farms.

"However," he continued, "the animals sold in these shows represent only a small portion of the beef produced by Negro members. Most of the 4-H members sell their animals in auction sales in their home or nearby counties. At present, 486 Negro boys are carrying 4-H beef calf projects." 7-1-45

He pointed out that the 4-H beef cattle project is encouraging Negro farmers to raise beef animals to supplement their income and to provide beef for home use.

Army of 4-H Negro Boys Saves Golden Fruit Crop

1,200 Carloads Expected This Year; Large Part of Crop to Be Canned for Nation

By HENRY LESESNE

ZEBULON, Ga., June 30—(AP). The rolling hillsides of middle Georgia, a mass of pink peach blossoms a few weeks ago, now bulge with ripening fruit.

It is a big peach year. Last year and the year before were lean years. Another year in a row like that and the growers would be ruined.

Labor is scarce. Harvesting of peaches, a money crop second only to cotton, is seasonal. A lush orchard, ready for picking today, cannot wait until tomorrow.

How then to save this great money crop from going to waste?

It has been solved in various counties in various ways. German prisoners of war are used in some counties. Bahamian labor in some of the others.

But here in Pike County the growers credit the saving of their crop to 250 teen-aged Negro boys—4-H Club members—who gave up their annual summer encampment to be of help and to earn a few extra dollars.

An Experiment

The thing is admittedly an experiment. But the growers say they are satisfied with the boys' work. The boys themselves—15-year-olds, most of them—like it.

The whole project had to be executed hurriedly this year. If it is tried again next year, as it likely will, the growers plan a better camp site for the boys—swimming hole, and all.

These boys come from 48 counties in Georgia. They live in a camp, Army fashion, built on the grounds of the Negro schoolhouse here. The Army furnished the tents. There is a field kitchen, and the boys pay for their meals out of their earnings.

The camp is under the direction of a Negro, Randolph Hurse, state Negro 4-H Club agent. Then there are 17 supervisors, who work with the crews of boys in the orchards. They are school teachers mostly, and 4-H Club leaders in their communities.

The camp opened June 20. It will last through July 20, which marks the end of the peach season hereabouts. The boys are taken to the orchards at 7 a. m., and are back in camp by 7 p. m.

Recreation

For recreation they play softball and pitch horseshoes and the like. After supper they go into the schoolhouse to carry on their regular 4-H Club studies and work.

There are lectures, demonstrations, motion picture shows. Each boy has a 4-H Club project, back in his home community, to demonstrate what 4-H Club work teaches them—the latest and best agricultural and home economics practices.

Peaches are not picked at random. You have to know how. They have to be of a certain firmness for shipping, and a certain softness for the local canneries. But the boys learn easily.

They are paid on a piece-work basis and some of them have earned as high as $8 and $9 a day. But the average, of course, is not nearly that much—say $5 or $6. Sometimes during the season it won't be that high.

"These boys have saved our crop," is a typical grower's comment. "If it hadn't been for them, the crop would have been a loss."

1,200 Carloads Seen

Seven or eight hundred carloads is a normal crop in Pike County. They say that 1,200 carloads is likely this year. And so far, prices have been gratifyng and holding up well.

A small part of the crop this year is going to a freezing plant in Griffn. There will probably be more and more of these plants. But most of them are shipped or canned.

Pike is a purely agricultural county, population about 11,000. Even so, it's fairly thickly populated, much of the population Negro. There are three canning plants in the county.

They are all canning peaches now, each employing some several hundred men, women and girls. Their work is seasonal, but the plants also can pimiento peppers, turnip greens, snap beans and peas.

There are a few community canneries, too.

Then there are 10 packing sheds in the county, where the peaches are sorted, graded, packed and loaded into refrigerator cars for shipment to the East and Middle West.

Yield Tripled

One of the larger peach growers, J. M. Sullivan, operates his own packing shed here. Last year he shipped only 40 carloads. This year he figures he will ship 125—which, unless the bottom drops out of the market, is money in anyone's language.

Thus there is a great demand for labor in the peach season. Unless there is someone in the orchards to pick the peaches just at the right time there wouldn't be employment for these hundreds of workers in the packing sheds and canneries.

So for 10 and 11 hours a day these 4-H Club boys toil in the fields through the long cloudless days, their straw hats and gay shirts a riot of color in the shimmering haze. Now and then they relieve the monotomy by bursting spontaneously into a spiritual or some form of horse play.

Meat is scarce in this farm community. So are tobacco and soft drinks and a lot of other things. But the growers, County Agent B. B. Campbell, Farm Labor Assistant Fred N. Peek and others try to see that the boys get their share. And the boys seem not only satisfied but happy.

The idea of the project came from the Extension Service at Athens. The growers were contacted. Agent Campbell was enthusiastic. Negro county agents recruited the boys. And so here they are—having perhaps not quite as big a time as they would at their regular camp, but enjoying it nevertheless.

AMERICUS, GA.
TIMES-RECORDER
Cir. D. 3,950
AUG 11 1945

Negro 4-H Club Boys To Attend Savannah Camp

The State Wildlife Conservation Camp, egg grading, painting and public speaking contests for Negro 4-H Club boys will be held this year at Dorchester Academy, near Savannah, Ga., Aug. 12-17. At this annual gathering all of the counties in which Negro extension agents are located are expected to have representatives to participate in the contests and activities of the Wildlife Conservation Camp. 4-H Club members attending the Wildlife Camp are expected to write a report on their wildlife project and submit a scrap book. Members presenting the best report and scrap book will be awarded a scholarship.

The local Negro county agent is expected to carry six representatives from Sumter county. The Sumter county delegation is scheduled to leave Americus, Sunday, Augusta 12, returning Saturday August 18.

As in former years, experts in various phases of wildlife conservation will be on hand to direct the activities and it is predicted that this should be one of the most profitable meetings held by the 4-H Club.

In addition to the contests, the following wildlife activities will be conducted: Moving pictures on Georgia Forestry and Beneficial and Destructive Small Plants and Animals, hikes, swimming, recreation, field trip for the purpose of studying plants and trees, discussion on the native plants for landscaping and how to make a scrap book and addresses by representatives from the State and Extension Service.

BRUNSWICK, GA.
NEWS

AUG 21 1945

COLORED 4-H CLUB WINS CAMP AWARD

The negro 4-H Club boys of Glynn county who have just returned from the state wildlife camp, announced that they earned the highest award to be made in the state to 4-H Club members This award was a scholarship to the camp, which is sponsored by the Federal Cartridge Corporation. Each year this corporation sponsors the camp in Georgia that 4-H Club members might have the opportunity to study and learn more about the natural resources of their state.

One of the most stressed features of the camp this year was that of the control of forest fires. This part of the work was stressed before the 4-H Club gathering in every conceivable manner, because it has been proven that forest fires is the most destructive force to wild game life and wildlife resources in the state.

Negro 4-H Clubbers Paint Many Buildings

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 28.—More than 160 buildings—comprising homes, schools, churches, barns and other farm buildings—were painted in 11 Georgia counties as the result of paint demonstration projects carried on by Negro 4-H club members. W. A. Sutton, State 4-H club leader for the Agricultural Extension Service, revealed today.

10-29-45

Eighty-five Negro 4-H boys from 20 counties participated in the paint demonstration work, Alexander Hurse, State Negro 4-H club agent, reported in announcing the state winners in the 4-H paint contest, which is sponsored by a Valdosta (American Turpentine Farmers Association Co-operative) turpentine organization in co-operation with the Extension Service.

State winners in the Negro 4-H paint contest, according to Hurse, are: Frank Staley, Sumter county, first; William Rome, Mitchell, second; Charles Logan, Baldwin, third; Ulysses Knight, Peach-Houston, fourth, and Leroy Varnedoe, Liberty, fifth.

WILLIAM PICKENS REPORTS ON SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NFA ORGANIZATION

Black Dispatch Oklahoma

1-27-45

Group Has Put Forth Much Effort Towa.. A Win The War Program

HAVE BOUGHT $280,000 IN BONDS

By William Pickens for ANP

The New Farmers of America is a similar organization to the Future Farmers of America. The Future Farmers, the older organization, consists of white young men, and the New Farmers are Negro young men. These two organizations regularly have annual meetings and each regularly sends fraternal delegates to the meeting of the other. Toward the end of last summer the New Farmers met at Virginia State College in Petersburg. These farm youth organizatiins are educational and vocational, and the Negro organization is represented at the Bureau of Education in Washington through Dr. W. N. Klan, a federal agent of the white race, who is in charge of special groups, Dr. A. W. Tenney, also in the office of education, similarly represents the Future Farmers.

I have before me the 1943-44 record of the Negro organization the New Farmers, in the present war effort. There are at present a total membership of 26,200 of these young men, but quite a number of former members in the county. Membership can last for only three years after they leave school. For example, 17,800 farmer NFA members served in the armed forces of the United States during 1944. 1-27-45

The members have bought $280,000 worth of war bonds.

These young men, of both races, can do anything and everything around a farm, but let us look at what the Negro organization alone did in the last year's salvage drive:

Scrap metal, 1,767,763 lbs.; Paper collected, 350,000 lbs.; Rags cillected, 120,000 lbs.; Rubber salvaged, 170,000 lbs. 1-27-45

They also grow nearly 14,000 Victory Gardens, collected 20,000 burlap bags, and repaired more than 27,00 farm machines. They also placed new farm hands and helped to train thousands of Victory Farm Volunteers.

Farming is one of the great and permanent industries of this country, and of the world. These youngsters, white and Negro, are going to be running this country some future day—after the war is over—and they are going to run it with far more success than any of us have been able to run it so far—and more cooperatively.

CHAMPIONS AND WINNERS OF OKLAHOMA NEGRO LIVESTOCK SHOW HELD AT LANGSTON U.

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Nearly one hundred NFA and 4-H Club members exhibited 134 calves, hogs and sheep, at the second Oklahoma Negro Junior Livestock Show, held at Langston University, October 16, 17 and 18. The grand champion steer, a Senior Hereford, was shown by Ovid Brown, NFA member, Chandler. The grand champion barrow, a Junior Duroc, was exhibited by Thurmal Banks, 4-H member, Seminole, County. Vernon Moore, NFA, Watonga, exhitited the grand champion fat lamb.

The grand champion, a 900 pound steer, brought 19 cents per pound, nearly $200, plus $38 in bonuses. The grand champion barrow brought 21 cents per pound and $32.50 in bonuses; while the grand champion lamb brought 15 cents per pound, plus $6 in bonuses.

Seminole County Judging Team won first place in the 4-H Judging Contest, Oklahoma County second, and Creek County third. Thurmal Banks, Seminole, was first in the individual 4-H Contest; Robert Trout, Muskogee second; and Mable Cotton, Seminole third.

Wewoka Team won first place in the NFA Judging Contest, Luther second, and Hennessey third. Leslie Shaw, Luther, was first in the individual NFA Judging Contest; Kermit Henderson, Chandler, second; and Alvin Nixon, Hennessey, third.

Top winners in the various divisions of fat animals are as follows: Senior Hereford — Ovid Brown, NFA, first; Alfred Roberts 4-H, Oklahoma, second; Elnora Hoskins, 4-H, Logan, third. Junior Hereford—Sidney Wadley, NFA Geary, first; Charles Edwards, 4-H Logan, second; Jodie Harvey, NFA, Sand Springs, third.

Lonnie Ellis, 4-H Logan, first; Avernon Brown, 4-H Okmulgee, second; Robert Nichols, 4-H Oklahoma, third. Poland China, Junior Barrows—C. W. King, 4-H Okemah, first; Severne Deck, 4-H Seminole, second; Bennie Stallworth, 4-H Boley, third. 10-27-45

Chester White—Senior Barrows—Alfred Roberts, 4-H Oklahoma, first; Roger Harris, 4-H Seminole, second; Sam Brown, NFA Chandler, third. Chester White Barrows—Ozie Scott, 4-H Logan, first and third; Aaron Breckinridge, NFA Hennessey, second; Hampshire—Thurmal Banks, 4-H Seminole first; C. W. King, 4-H Okemah, second; James J. Black, 4-H Guthrie, third. All other Breed: Senior Barrows—A. Haynes, Jr., 4-H Logan, first; Sylvester King 4-H Okemah, second; H. Harper, 4-H Okmulgee, third. Junior Barrows—Willie Lyons, NFA Watonga, first; Lawrence Wilson, NFA Hennessey, second and third.

Prizes are given for all classes of livestock from first to tenth places.